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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, and 5.

'Gas' Curfew to Continue? Tension in Paris Grows; Saltonstall Warns Plants

The World's Day—September 12, 1941

Washington: Davies Insists Shortage Exists

Ralph K. Davies, Acting Petroleum Co-ordinator, insisting a problem of gasoline shortage "does exist" in the East, despite the finding of a Senate committee that there was no shortage of petroleum products, in a formal statement mentioned no possibility of an early lifting of the sales curfew and rationing program for filling stations as proposed by the Committee.

The Army reported that its total strength was 1,587,190 officers and men, including 705,000 Selective Service trainees.

A joint Senate-House conference committee, working on the $3,583,900,000 tax bill, was reported to have agreed on lowering income exemptions from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons and from $800 to $750 for single persons.

The American Red Cross announced that a Red Cross delegation, headed by Allen Wardwell of New York, would be sent to Soviet Russia within a few days to study and report on the most urgent relief needs in that country and the manner in which they can best be met.

W. Averell Harriman, chairman of the United States Mission to Russia, said after a conference with President Roosevelt that the mission would take up soon in Moscow the question of furnishing American supplies not only needed by Russia in the immediate future, but those required for "ultimate victory" over Hitler.

Secretary of State Hull in a press conference indicated that Germany's actions will determine what areas the United States will consider "defense waters" in which United States warships will shoot first in their patrols to defend shipping against Axis attacks.

In Europe: German Soldier Attacked in Paris

Frenchmen attacked a German soldier in Paris heightening tension over growing French resistance to collaboration with the Nazis. [Page 6.]

Norwegian resistance, chiefly through labor unions, to the German occupation forces appeared about to flare into major disturbances following the German proclamation of civil siege in Oslo and some Norwegian coastal towns, it was reported from Stockholm. Berlin reports avowed that the Norwegian disturbances had been quelled. [Page 7.]

New England: Supplies Fail Bay State Plants

Massachusetts factories are now faced with closing because of dwindling supplies, Governor Saltonstall warned. [Page 2.]

"We must shoot first, ask questions later," said Undersecretary of the Navy Forrestal as naval supply men graduated at Harvard. John Roosevelt was among the graduates. [Page 2.]

A mysterious Mr. "X" entered the Coakley impeachment trial at the State House. [Page 2.]

Springfield is a "boom town without a boom" as pay rolls hit a new high in defense production upsurge. [Page 5.]

Labor dispute at Arlington Mills in Lawrence, Mass., which looked likely to keep soldiers from getting uniforms, ended by American Federation of Labor victory in very close employee election. [Page 2.]

Americas: Arnold Inspects Canal Zone

Balboa, Canal Zone (AP)—Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff of the United States Army, landed at Albrook Field aboard a four-motored bomber. He said he would inspect "aviation installation facilities of the Canal Zone" and then return to the United States.

Air and Sea: Nazis Reply by Attack on Convoy

An attack on Atlantic convoy by German U-boats, in which Berlin claimed that 22 ships totaling 134,000 tons had already been sunk, was apparently Germany's answer to President Roosevelt's order for a "shooting" defense of Atlantic shipping lanes. [Page 1.]

British air raiders attacked Germany's naval base at Kiel, and the Baltic port of Rostock. Axis planes raided Suez Canal, doing no damage according to Cairo reports, while Vichy report said R. A. F. planes raided an airport near Cannes, Southern France.

In Russia: Reds Cross Dnieper River

Russian counterattacks were reported by Moscow to have crossed the lower Dnieper at four points, resulting in the capture of the island of Hortitsa directly below the site of the great Dnieper Dam.

Russians claimed that German reverses in the Smolensk sector had dashed all Nazi hopes of equaling Napoleon's 83-day march to Moscow.

Springfield's Bib and Tucker Neat for Exposition Opening

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12—"See you at the Exposition!"

This is the popular by-word in Springfield and throughout New England today as thousands of families in this region of the country make ready to attend the grand opening tomorrow of the Silver Jubilee year of the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield.

A regiment of 2,000 men of the 68th Coast Artillery is already encamped on the Exposition grounds to put on one of the most spectacular air defense demonstrations ever staged in the East.

With national defense as its theme this year, the Exposition will feature hundreds of exhibits from humming defense factories.

Seven full days, beginning tomorrow and continuing through Saturday, Sept. 20, will be packed with new and thrilling features, including contests and competitions.

Thousands are looking forward to the exciting entertainment spectacles which are scheduled during the week, with Hoot Gibson and his champion cowboys and cowgirls as a highlight of each evening's program, and "Lucky" Teter and his automobile stunt drivers to top the afternoon's show.

So it's off to the Exposition for thousands as the big show gets under way.

[Eastern States Exposition News: Page 5]

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Brake Is Put On Food Prices In Bay State

'Consent decree' signed by distributors follows Federal Grand Jury investigation in Boston.

By Donald B. McCammond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Federal Government has set the brakes on rising food prices in Massachusetts, it was learned today in Boston.

Sharply diverging from usual methods of attacking the problem of rising food prices, the Department of Justice has secured an agreement signed by a number of food-distributing corporations, Maurice M. Goldman, attorney for some of the corporations and for the Massachusetts Food Council, disclosed today.

The agreement is in the form of a "consent decree," ordinarily filed by consent of the parties to avoid trial.

There is a slight cart-before-the-horse angle to the negotiations in that companies involved have not yet been faced with the Federal Government's complaint against them. Still, they have agreed to the entry of the decree.

The latter will be used in the proposed civil suit against the assenting companies in the Federal District Court of Massachusetts, Mr. Goldman said.

One provision has been made public, however. This is for dissolution of the Massachusetts Food Council, the trade organization of distributors, chain stores, and wholesalers throughout the State.

Radical Change

The Government's use of a "consent decree" marks a radical change in procedural methods in its campaign against climbing prices. In Connecticut, the Government attacked the problem through a Federal Grand Jury which returned indictments against several chain stores and corporations, charging conspiracy and price-fixing.

By switching from the criminal to the civil side of the courts, the Government is expected to obtain a more lasting effect from its efforts to put stoppers on rising food prices. A "consent decree" ordinarily applies not only to past events but looks to the future by restraining further violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The "decree" is also believed an indication that the Federal Government considered the problem here not in a class meriting criminal prosecution.

Federal investigators of the anti-trust division came into Massachusetts in May, right after their work in Connecticut. John N. Cole, special assistant to the United States Attorney-General, who supervised presentation of evidence to the Connecticut Grand Jury, is now in Boston, assisted by F. C. Baugh and H. Donald Leatherwood.

Well Into August

The Federal investigation lasted well into August. Mr. Cole then took the results of his inquiry before the Massachusetts Federal Grand Jury which considered the testimony of various businessmen for three weeks. The Grand Jury's regular term ended last Friday, but by a special order of the District Court here, they were ordered to continue their investigation.

Suddenly, and without explana-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Roosevelt Orders Shoot-First Defense; British Expect Speeding of U. S. Arms; Nazis Claim 22 Ships Sunk in Convoy

British press welcomes Roosevelt's move, but public inclined to wait sound of guns.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 12—Most of the British public heard President Roosevelt's speech from a BBC recording relayed during the customary breakfast time skirmish this morning.

Londoners reading the full text at leisure at lunch time today have been greatly impressed by the masterly Roosevelt phraseology and by the weight and significance of his words.

Press comment is confined so far to the evening papers, since the speech was too late for the editorial columns of the morning papers.

The Evening News says: "It is not a declaration of war in the old formal sense. But it is a massive intervention in war; and consequences that may flow from it are as obvious to the President as to the isolationists who are today raising obstinate voices against it. Risks are being taken with open eyes, and the bold acceptance of them by Wendell Willkie is believed to show that the mass of Americans won't shrink from them."

Hitler Placed in Dilemma

The Evening Standard sees Hitler in his biggest dilemma of the war as result of Mr. Roosevelt's "most brilliant stroke of statesmanship."

It guesses that Hitler's solution will be to "pursue his immediate aim of destroying Soviet Russia before inciting the United States. If that be his purpose the President has armed us better to parry it.

"With the sea battle in the west swung in our favor more assuredly than ever before in this war, we can apply ourselves more keenly to the land battle in the east. The President leads his nation with great audacity. Our response must be more audacity."

Cold, realistic common sense—a decision which had to be taken and could not be safely delayed much longer—is how Britain in general sees the declaration that America will henceforth shoot first in defense of freedom of the seas.

Wait Sound of Guns

As banner headlines here today announce that 300 United States ships have already started to hunt for German and Italian undersea "rattlesnakes," Britons cannot be said to be throwing their caps in the air over the President's speech.

The significance of Commander in Chief Roosevelt's shooting order to his Navy and Army certainly isn't underestimated here. But the British have grown wary as each successive presidential pronouncement was hailed as bringing the United States virtually into the war.

Today Britain is more concerned with listening for the sound of American guns, or alternately, should Hitler prefer it, of hearing that U-boats and raiders have scuttled off, leaving the Stars and Stripes in supreme command of

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Wide World

The Navy: Guardian of Freedom

Like a majestic sentinel the 35,000-ton battleship U. S. S. North Carolina rides the horizon, ready to repel any threat against American security or sovereignty. The silhouetted officer is aboard an accompanying destroyer from which the picture was taken.

President tells the world Axis ships will be sunk on sight in U. S. defense areas.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—The United States Navy today set about executing the terms of President Roosevelt's historic world radiocast of last night in which he revealed that he had ordered the Navy to shoot on sight German or Italian submarines, surface raiders or aircraft encountered in any area vital to American defense.

The prompt reaction in the principal capitals of the world suggests that America has taken a step which may well tip the scales of the war and has given new courage and strengthened the resistance among the temporarily conquered democracies.

London is heartened and confident. Britain foresees that as a result of the President's action Germany will have to stand back and let an ever-growing stream of war materials flow across the Atlantic or enter a shooting encounter with the United States.

Berlin is vague in its comment and compared with recent vituperations against America is remarkably—or perhaps not remarkably — restrained. An authorized German spokesman said that "the President has clearly told the world that he alone is responsible for all ensuing developments"—although in fact the President said just the opposite.

Signor Gayda Threatens

Only from Italy, which has not done much successful fighting for the Axis, does there come any vociferous response. Here Virginio Gayda, who talks a powerful war from Rome, threatens to hurl the German Navy against "United States Naval ships on sight."

The President's warning was direct and final: "From now on, if German or Italian vessels of war enter the waters, the protection of which is necessary for American defense, they do so at their own peril."

Speaking to the "unanswered question" of the President's address, namely, what are the areas of American defensive waters, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today American Naval operations would cover any area in which the safety of the Western Hemisphere was threatened.

He explained that in the final analysis the activities of the Nazi naval warfare would determine just how extensive this area might be.

American battleships and bombers are at this moment enforcing the freedom of the seas in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and are now authorized under the President's momentous declaration of policy to enforce the freedom of the seas in every ocean.

The Navy is at this moment using its strength to protect Lend-Lease

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Text of President's speech to nation: Page 19.

Convoy Attacked: Is It Hitler's Reply? Nazis Admit Difficulties in Russia

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP)—Germany announced today, hard on the heels of President Roosevelt's order for a shoot-on-sight defense by American warships at the approach of "rattlesnake" Axis raiders, that German U-boats were even now engaged in one of the greatest convoy attacks of the war.

According to this announcement, German submarines had sunk 22 ships from a British convoy in the North Atlantic and still were attacking. It appeared as though Germany were trying to answer President Roosevelt with actions instead of words.

[In London, British naval sources declined today to comment on the German report of a major attack on a British North Atlantic convoy.

Previous German claims of heavy sinkings in U-boat attacks on convoys have been revised considerably upon the arrival in port of ships claimed as sunk.]

What formal stand Germany would take on the American President's radiocast last night, however, was shrouded in the deepest official silence.

Adolf Hitler himself, it was obvious to all observers, has reserved the exclusive right to determine Germany's official reaction.

Hardly had foreign correspondents reached their offices after the silent noon press conference when the radio informed the world of the convoy sinkings.

A special communique, heralded to German radio listeners by the customary fanfare of trumpets preceding signal announcements, did not locate the continuing action specifically.

More than 40 ships, heavily protected by swift corvettes and destroyers, gave the submarines their target, the communique said.

"In a stubborn fight of several days, submarines so far have sunk 22 steamers of a total of 134,000 tons. Two other steamers of 11,000 tons were torpedoed and may be considered lost," it said.

"The attack against the enemy convoy is continuing."

Russian Has Time To Find New Comet

By the Associated Press

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 12

Harvard natural scientists report that a Rusian astronomer, standing by his telescope less than 150 miles from the invading German Army, has discovered a new comet.

Dr. Fletcher Watson of Harvard said last night that he had learned by cablegram that Astronomer G. Neujmin sighted the comet Aug. 29 at the Russian Observatory in Simeis, East Crimea, East of Odessa.

"With the international situation as it is, we were amazed that anyone still remains at Simeis," Mr. Watson said.

By the Associated Press

Friday, Sept. 12

As the Russians claimed new successes on the Central sector of the Eastern Front, the German High Command today finally acknowledged difficulties caused by "mud and rain" on this sector, but insisted operations were nevertheless "progressing well."

According to the German News Agency, "strong" Soviet troop concentrations in the central sector came under "effective fire" from German artillery.

The Russian Army newspaper Red Star said the Germans were being driven back upon Smolensk at the rate of from seven to ten miles a day in one phase of a series of assaults by the Central Front troops of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko.

During last night, the Soviet communique said, "our troops continued to fight the enemy along the entire front."

The Soviet Information Bureau said the 47th German Tank Corps, "reinforced with artillery and infantry," had suffered heavy losses in a pincer operation by Soviet units patterned upon the very encirclement tactics which the Nazis have emphasized since the invasion of Poland.

"Taking into pincers the enemy tank regiments which at several points wedged into our lines," a communique reported, "Soviet troops cut them off from the in-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Dutch Ship Sunk

By the Associated Press

BATAVIA, Java, Sept. 12 — A Netherlands Indies Navy communiqué said today that the missing 7,322-ton Netherlands motorship Kota Nopan presumably was the victim of a German raider near the Galapagos Islands while en route to the United States.

Neutral shipping sources in New York told the Associated Press Sept. 5 that a German raider operating in the Pacific Ocean about 1,000 miles west of the Panama Canal had sunk the Kota Nopan and threatened other vessels.

The Kota Nopan carried rubber and tin among its cargo. Other ships arriving in New York reported being chased near the Galapagos.

In Berlin the German High Command announced today that British speedboats had made repeated attacks on a German convoy in the English Channel, but that three of them were sunk by Nazi naval and shore-gun action and the rest driven off.

German bombers last night were said by Berlin to have sunk three British merchantmen, of 9,000, 8,000 and 4,000 tons, damaged a light cruiser and damaged a 2,000-ton merchantman.

The three merchantmen claimed sunk and the light cruiser were reported bombed in an attack on a convoy near Great Yarmouth.

In Rome the High Command said an Italian submarine in the Atlantic had sunk a large oil tanker and probably also destroying a 5,450-ton freighter with a torpedo hit.

Enthusiasm and Grousing at Army Maneuvers

By Joseph C. Harsch
Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now covering the United States Armies in their war games in Louisiana.

WINNFIELD, La., Sept. 12—There were sounds of action down the road. An olive-faced Italian boy of the 27th Division (New York) shifted around his anti-tank gun, eyes sparkling, all excitement.

"Look out," I said, "tanks are coming up down there."

"Tanks, huh," he replied. "Let 'em come. They'll never get past here."

"You seem to like this," I remarked.

"Say," he said, "this is fine. Back home I never know what to do. I just sit around all day and waste time. This is fine."

Of course, that is only a tiny part of the story of this new American Army which the United States started to throw together in a terrific hurry after Hitler had taken France and Belgium and Holland and a few other countries. But I got down here after hearing a lot of stories about bad morale in the American Army and this was one of the first things I ran into on the first day.

Road Held Theoretically

The 27th was theoretically, in a bad spot. It was part of a maneuver army which had not been given a single tank. It was, also theoretically, holding a road down which the First Armored Division—pride of the modern Army—was coming with about 300 tanks and everything else which goes with a blitzkrieg army. I wondered how the boys from the sidewalks of New York would take this mock war on such unequal terms.

We drove down the road beyond the tank advance. A long column was just starting up, signal flags indicating they were firing with everything they had.

Suddenly a lone Jewish boy of the defending force jumped out of hiding in the bushes and started pumping his rifle furiously at the solid steel sides of a tank.

Of course that probably wasn't very good warfare strategy—a single man trying to attack a tank with a rifle. But the enthusiasm in his face was worth writing home about. Somehow, despite all the absurdities of mock warfare, he got into the spirit of the game.

Plenty of Grumbling, Too

Back again behind the defending line I stood near a battery of 75's which had been sitting waiting for hours for something to happen. One gunner began growling behind me.

"This is a punk war and a punk army," he said in tones which sounded as though he meant it. But when the tanks did come through a few minutes later I noticed that he went through all the empty motions of handling his gun just as strenuously as I am sure the Italian from New York did when his turn came.

There is certainly plenty of grumbling going on. But what struck me seeing this new American Army in the field for the first time was the almost pathetic enthusiasm about the war games and the seriousness with which the enlisted men were going through with it.

There were a lot of fake, wooden guns among the real ones. Umpires and newspapermen rushed back and forth between the lines disturbing the weak-enough simulation of war conditions—not to mention some civilian traffic right across the fighting line.

Little Regard for Comfort

Everything was about as bad as it could conceivably be for the comfort of the men. There was a blazing sun in the clearings. Mosquitoes and "chiggers" were everywhere. In the dense thickets along the roads black swamp water concealed coral snakes and water moccasins and rattlers. There were endless dreary miles of marching and then long hours of waiting at some lonely post with nothing happening there and the men completely ignorant of what was going on.

But when we passed them they would ask us, "Where are the Reds (or the Blues), are we holding them, how's it going up ahead?"

Plenty of grousing too. Some of it apparently justified, some rather stupid in sound. They complain a lot about the lack of training of the younger officers. We passed two platoons trudging along under sergeants without an officer in sight and it gave me an uncomfortable feeling that the absence of officers walking with their men was more like the French Army than the German, where the offi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Lindbergh Lists as Warmongers British, Jews, and New Dealers

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 12 (AP)—"The British, the Jewish, and the Roosevelt Administration" were charged last night by Charles A. Lindbergh as "the three most important groups which have been pressing this country toward war."

Speaking before what was called the most unruly audience he has faced, the famous flier's points were received with a chorus of mingled boos and cheers. The address was sponsored by the America First Committee and was broadcast.

Despite the admonition of several committee leaders that the crowd "not disgrace Iowa," the catcalls continued with the cheers as Mr. Lindbergh accused the three groups he named and other "war agitators" of planning a step-by-step campaign to put the United States into the conflict.

Earl C. Jeffrey, Chicago, national director of field operations for America First, who estimated the crowd at 8,500, declared "this is the worst I've ever seen."

"It is a very small minority, however," he added, referring to the vocal opposition. "It looks like an organized attempt to sabotage the meeting."

A package of America First cards thrown from the balcony struck and knocked down a plant in a vase directly in front of the flier.

Roosevelt Speech Cheered

The crowd cheered President Roosevelt 11 distinct times during his address.

Robert J. Bannister of Des Moines, meeting chairman, and others on the speakers platform, including the minister who pronounced invocation, were both booed and cheered as they entered.

The audience heard President Roosevelt by radio before Mr. Lindbergh spoke on "Who Are the War Agitators?"

"They planned: first, to prepare the United States for foreign war under the guise of American defense; second, to involve us in the war, step by step, without our realization; third, to create a series of incidents which would force us into the actual conflict," he said.

"Only the creation of sufficient 'incidents' yet remains; and you see the first of these already taking place, according to plan—a plan that was never laid before the American people for their approval."

England's Position

Terming England's position "desperate," Mr. Lindbergh asserted:

"Her population is not large enough and her armies are not strong enough to invade the Continent of Europe and win the war she declared against Germany. Her geographical position is such that she cannot win the war by aviation alone regardless of how many planes we send her.

"Even if America entered the war, it is improbable that the Allied armies could invade Europe and overcome the Axis Powers."

If it were not for her hope, he

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Industry Is Urged to Sacrifice Its Own Selfish Interests for Defense

N. E. Council Urges Business To Unlimited Defense Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 12—Unless the Nation's business is willing to make "immediate sacrifices to achieve all-out war materials production," it will face the "alternative of actual warfare," Ralph K. Flanders, President of the New England Council, told business leaders assembled here today.

War with Germany, he added, would moreover be one "which we have failed to limit to the enemy's territory and to a brief, victorious engagement."

America has now reached the "testing time" in its "war effort," he told New England businessmen gathered for the Council's sixty-fourth quarterly meeting.

"The war with which we are concerned," Mr. Flanders declared, "is the kind of war in which we have to choose between bloodshed on the one hand and an abundant supply of war materials on the other.

Greater Exertion Needed

"For us, it is far better that we should stretch our energies to the limit in producing war materials, than that by our failure to produce them we should face the necessity for long-continued and extensive loss of life among the younger generation . . .

"It would be easier to nerve ourselves to a task of this sort were our own boys facing the guns of the enemy. Anyone could then see what is required of him. It takes imagination and a higher degree of patriotic devotion to nerve oneself to an effort like this, designed to save o[illegible]ys in the largest possible m[illegible]e from this final sacrifice.

[illegible]e capable of this more [illegible]mental and moral effort? [illegible] we are preparing a future [illegible]ld of less bloodshed, less [illegible]ial turmoil, greater social stability and greater possibility for human satisfaction, both here and abroad."

The responsibility of the Government in the current "testing" period, he said, lies in controlling inflation and cutting down "non-defense and pseudo-defense" expenditures.

It is the responsibility of employers to hold down prices of their finished goods, he said.

Must Curtail Spending

Employees must "divert their excess purchasing power into savings, ready for their use after the war emergency is over," Mr. Flanders added.

Large industry has uttered little protest against taxes "which may run as high as 70 per cent or 80 per cent of the profits," he said.

But in "some other respects," he added, large enterprises "have not met the test so well."

"There has been in some directions a lack of enterprise in searching for suitable defense contracts. There may even have been cases of unwillingness to take defense contracts offered, except at prices away out of line with those bid in other parts of the country.

"If such instances exist, they are evidence either of unwillingness to exert ourselves in behalf of the defense program or of a lack of enterprise and managerial ability which prevents us from manufacturing with as great economy as is the case in other sections."

No Time Now for Theory

Recalling opposition to New Deal measures, he said the Government must "decide whether it is more interested in using this emergency to develop its theories of economic control than it is to bend its energies single-heartedly to winning the war."

In the last analysis, the "final bottleneck" in defense production, Mr. Flanders said, "is one of managerial ability." The "final limit on our output will be the willingness and ability of business managers to extend their capabilities to the farthest extreme," he declared.

Turning to the effect of the war effort on small business, he said:

"The testing time for the small industries of New England has come. The pressure which is bearing down on them is brought about by the scarcity of all metals, some in great, some in lesser degree.

"It affects different business enterprises in different ways. Some of those whose product is almost entirely made of metal can more easily shift to defense work, either as prime contractors or as subcontractors, than can others in which smaller amounts of metals are used as 'findings', or in other ways.

Meant to Aid Morale

"For the cases in which only small amounts of metal are required to keep comparatively large numbers of men employed, it would seem wise for the Government to make provision for the release of these small amounts of metal, provided that the aggregate total does not seriously hamper the defense effort. The maintenance of civilian morale and the avoidance of unnecessary unemployment fully warrant adjustments of this sort from the standpoint of the defense program as a whole.

"For small industries such as those engaged in woodworking, in which the use of metals is unimportant, a different problem presents itself. To the extent that the defense program diminishes the market for the regular product, there will either have to be an acceptance of the situation, or an energetic search for defense business in woodworking lines.

"Possibilities of this sort are beginning to appear as, for instance, in the making of wooden cases for the shipping of artillery ammunition and in the making of skis and snowshoes for military use. New requirements which have developed for these latter underline the fact that our defense area extends pretty well toward the North Pole."

By a Staff Photographer

'Umph-ah-bah, Umph-diddy-ah-bah'

The tuba section of the crack 372d Infantry Band as it marched down Columbus Avenue in Boston.

When 'The Monkey Wrapped His Tail Around the Flag Pole'

Wrapped in a big bass tuba, his cheeks puffed out like a balloon jib, the grandest tiger of the 372nd infantry was strutting his stuff along Columbus Avenue.

It was parade day for the Army's crack negro regiment, and the 372nd's band—swingsters at heart, every one—was leading the way.

Along the sidewalk, Boston's Harlem watched, as mounted police, on dancing brown stallions, led the world's "most truckin'est" drum major; as a chorus of trumpeters swung jauntily behind, their solos in unison punctuating with exclamation points the paragraphs of a happy-go-lucky band; as the boys in olive drab marched by.

And the proudest of all was the boy inside the big bass tuba, going "umph-ah-bah, ump-ah-bah, ump-diddy-ah-bah, ump-ah-bah."

It was a rhythmic growl. The whole band has rhythm. These are the boys who get together outside the army tents of an evening, swinging it in glorious jam session. The urge to jazz it up is never completely lost. It breaks out on parade days. It broke out yesterday.

"Oh . . . Th' mon-key wrapped-his-tail a-round the flag pole, . . ." sang the trumpets.

"A-round the flag pole," answered the chorus of clarinets.

"A-round the flag pole," shouted the entire band.

"Oh . . . Th' mon-key wrapped-his-tail a-round the flag pole . . ." That was the solo again.

"A-round the flag pole," said the flutes and the bar bells.

"A-poomp da poomp-poomp," commented the tuba.

The mounted policemen's horses shook their manes and pranced about in time with the rhythm.

And the marching men themselves lifted their knees a little higher and swung their hips a little snappier.

It was a pretty good old army, after all, their smiles seemed to say, and they were glad to be in there fighting for the ol' U. S. A.

William R. Frye

Naval Reserve Group Has Exercises

In an atmosphere of wartime intensity with Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal warning that the "Navy must now shoot first and ask questions afterwards" 376 ensigns of the Naval Reserve Supply Corps were graduated today into active service at Harvard's Memorial Hall.

Among the new ensigns was John A. Roosevelt, youngest son of the President. The ceremonies were broadcast over a nation-wide hookup.

Sitting together in a hall dedicated to Harvard's casualties of the Civil War, in an atmosphere of academic seriousness, the ensigns formally completed three months of intensive training and received their diplomas from Mr. Forrestal.

The young men, dressed in blue and gold uniforms, are graduates of 90 American universities and have studied at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration this summer. They are now ready for assignments as supply officers in the United States fleets and shore stations.

Undersecretary Forrestal, feature speaker, told the audience of 800 Naval men and their guests that they were today answering in the affirmation the question: "Has democracy the vigor and discipline to defend itself?"

"There is nothing wrong with today's youth," said the speaker. "Doubt and cynicism is un-American and always will be."

Commenting on the address of President Roosevelt over the radio last night, the Undersecretary stated: "You in this audience are being commissioned to carry out the order to shoot first and ask questions afterwards."

Dean Wallace B. Donham of the Harvard School of Business Administration, called upon Americans to join in carrying to a successful conclusion "a war in which we are already, in effect, engaged."

Declaring that dissension is born of failure to recognize our state of war, Dean Donham said: "The people and the Congress may well consider whether it is not even now time to recognize facts and stop arguing about words."

"When I studied international law four decades ago, the thing that is happening today between this country and Germany would have constituted acts of war. We should have called the situation by that short and realistic word sooner."

Others speakers at the graduation were Rear Admiral Ray Spear, Paymaster General of the Navy, and Capt. K. C. McIntosh, officer in charge of the Supply Corps School conducted at Harvard. This school is expected to be continued as a permanent feature of the defense emergency.

By a Staff Photographer

Naval Ensign John A. Roosevelt

The President's youngest son, one of today's 376 graduates of the new Naval Supply School at Harvard, is congratulated upon receipt of his diploma by James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy.

A. F. of L. Wins By 13 Votes At Lawrence

The employee election at Arlington Mills of Lawrence, Mass., was won by the American Federation of Labor with a margin of 13 votes, according to figures announced here today by Albert J. Hoban, Acting Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board.

The strike which led to the election proved one of the most important in New England defense industry, threatening for a time the supply of Army uniforms. The vote stood thus:

Total valid votes cast	6,029
Woolen and Worsted Federation, A. F. of L.	3,028
Textile Workers' Union (C. I. O.)	1,011
For neither union	1,990

As a majority called for 3,015 votes, the A. F. of L.'s 3,028 just let it in for the right to be certified as sole bargaining agency for the employees.

In addition to this ballot of workers employed within the mills the 12 truck drivers of the mills voted nine for the teamsters' union of the A. F. of L and three for no union.

No protest will be made by the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, officials at Lawrence said today.

The strike, which began Aug. 8, ran a month, caused the War Department to ask the Labor Board to see what it could do, and was ended last week by agreement to let the Board hold an election yesterday.

An election next Monday has been arranged for employees of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company of Lowell. The strike at the mills, which are one of the principal makers of corduroys and velveteens, is still on. About 2,500 workers will vote. They will have a choice between a local independent union, the United Textile Workers of America, A. F. of L., or neither.

In the election at the new plant of the Cornell-Dubilier Corporation at New Bedford this week, the Electrical Workers' Union of the A. F. of L. won 670 to 341. The strike there also was terminated by decision to hold an election. The company has important defense work.

Fair Living For All Declared Premise of a Durable Peace

British thinkers intend to avoid in 1941-42 the "mistake of 1916-17," when Europe failed to lay adequate foundations for a durable peace.

Sir Frederick Whyte brings this assurance to Boston.

Representing the unofficial Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, London, Sir Frederick is on a quick survey flight to see what America is thinking about the after-war.

In 1919 Sir Frederick personally observed the Versailles Peace Conference, with its tragic lack of mental and spiritual preparation.

Three encouraging steps, in contrast with the apathy of 1916-17, are gathering momentum today, Sir Frederick reports. They are:

1. Peoples, as well as Governments, are "taking time by the forelock" and thinking their way toward solutions for postwar problems in advance of the actual peace conference.

2. More emphasis is being placed, as in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration, on measures to bring about a secure livelihood for the world's people.

3. Europeans have a longer and clearer vision on the most perplexing problem of all—what to do with Germany.

Chatting informally at the Vendome, Sir Frederick drew on his wide experience as a journalist, former President of the Legislative Assembly in India, and Political Adviser to the National Government of Chiang Kai-shek in China.

"Now is the time to think through the many thorny questions that must arise at the peace table," Sir Frederick said. "We in London know this, and are just at the beginning of our most intensive efforts to pool the best British thought on this subject."

Sir Frederick hastened to explain that he had no other purpose in coming to the United States, than to explore what is being done along parallel lines in this country. He believes there is a natural community of interest on both sides of the Atlantic in preparing for the peace, but sees each side as making its own decisions freely.

In Boston, Sir Frederick was gratified to find a well-developed nucleus of activity in organizations dealing with problems of the war and the peace to come.

Six months ago the New England Branch of the Committee to Defend America added this objective to its stated purposes:

"To Defend America. . . . By Developing Means for Permanent Peace."

In Massachusetts, Fight For Freedom joins in this objective. A joint committee has been appointed to give specific attention to problems of the after-war.

The Harvard Defense Group also took a lively interest in the visit of Sir Frederick. Out of Harvard the other day came the gently satirical "Eight-Points of Peace" as distilled by Prof. Charles H. Taylor from speeches of isolationists. That is decidedly not the kind of peace sought by groups now most active in Boston in exploring durable bases for the future.

In Sir Frederick's view, no settlement can last unless it is solidly founded on workable economic relationships.

The same outlook has been expressed repeatedly in current discussions at Washington by leaders of European and American thought. Sir Frederick, who came over by Clipper with Ivison Macadam, Secretary of the Royal Institute, will carry on his observations at New York, Washington, and elsewhere. But he is going back soon to keep the ball rolling in London. Mr. Ivison will remain longer in America.

At present there are four main currents of activity, all converging on the central theme of how to rebuild the world.

Two of the currents are private. They are the Royal Institute and related organizations in Britain. The Institute grew out of a British recognition that Versailles had been handicapped by the lack of sufficient pre-thinking about peace. Technical staffs from Versailles carried on in the Institute, which is fact-finding rather than policy-forming.

The American counterpart of the Royal Institute is the Council of Foreign Relations. Sir Frederick is comparing notes extensively with the Council in New York, and with many similar groups.

On both sides of the Atlantic there are two other currents, governmental rather than private. They are the official activities of Europe's Governments-in-Exile. The British and American Governments are keeping in close touch with them.

Out of it all, Sir Frederick hopes to see a clearing house in Britain, and one in America, preparing an enlightened approach to the peace table. So 1941 may turn humanity into a longer and straighter road.

Patriarca Pardon Branded As 'Mockery to Parole System'

Injection of a mysterious Mr. "X" into the Councillor Daniel H. Coakley Senate impeachment trial, and the branding of the Raymond L. S. Patriarca pardon as a "mockery to the parole system," marked today's session of the trial now ending its third week.

Edward T. Collins, member of the Executive Council when the Patriarca pardon was granted on the Coakley-prepared petition, told the Court that Councillor Coakley informed him that a person identified only as "X" had "called the Governor about it."

Neither the prosecution nor Mr. Coakley, during his cross-examination, pressed the witness for the identity of Mr. "X."

The Governor at that time was Charles F. Hurley who has previously testified regarding his recollection of the circumstances surrounding the pardon of Patriarca after he had served only 84 days of three consecutive 3-to-5-year sentences. The Patriarca case is considered the feature of the prosecution's case against Councillor Coakley.

Former Councillor Collins was put on the stand by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General and trial prosecutor, as a witness for the prosecution. When Mr. Collins was questioned regarding his conversation with Mr. Coakley concerning the Patriarca pardon petition, Mr. Collins attempted to read a prepared statement.

After looking at the statement, Mr. Bushnell announced that Mr. Collins was attempting to keep from the trial the name of a third person, a move agreed to by Mr. Bushnell. After considerable discussion between Mr. Bushnell and William H. Lewis, chief counsel for Mr. Coakley, the statement was read in which Mr. Collins quoted Councillor Coakley as stating: " 'X' called the Governor about it."

Prior to Mr. Collins' appearance as a witness, Mr. Bushnell interrogated Joseph H. Hagan, head of the Rhode Island Parole and Probation System. Mr. Hagan, in answer to a Bushnell question, said that on December 23, 1938, two days after the Patriarca pardon on parole conditions, he called Walter S. Ryan, Deputy Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, and told him "the parole of Patriarca was a mockery to the parole system."

When Mr. Lewis objected to the answer, Senator Angier L. Goodwin, presiding officer, ordered the answer stricken from the official trial record.

Mr. Hagan was placed on the stand by the prosecution for the announced purpose of proving that Councillor Coakley "lied under oath" before the special Commission which investigated pardons and paroles and dropped the original charges against the Councillor.

Attorney General Bushnell declared "the fact that he lied under oath is evidence of a corrupt purpose."

Governor Hears Disruption Of Industry in State Looms

Closing down of many Massachusetts plants and the "disruption of whole communities" for lack of raw materials diverted to defense production is threatened in Massachusetts within the next two or three months, the Massachusetts Industrial Committee on National Defense told Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today.

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts joined with the Committee in presenting this forecast of coming industrial dislocations. These are being produced by:

1. Failure of raw materials to arrive quickly enough to sustain defense industries in their present high production.

2. Raw materials are being so completely withheld from certain non-defense plants that many of them cannot see how they can continue to keep open.

John F. Tinsley, Chairman of the State Industrial Defense Committee and President of the Associated Industries, gave the findings to the Governor. Mr. Tinsley's material was drawn from two surveys just finished. Their results were also supplied to Albert M. Creighton, OPM Co-ordinator for New England.

These surveys disclose difficulties, it was announced, that encountered the prime contractors in farming out parts of their work to subcontractors who, because of their small size, have a higher production cost and such low priority rating, if any, that they cannot get their raw materials quickly enough to meet the primary contract requirements.

Prospective subcontractors in considerable numbers are deprived of the means to carry on their usual business and have not been brought into the Priorities pattern for defense work. These are conditions, the report says, on which strong representations should be made to the Supply Priorities Allocation Board in Washington, "to avoid wholesale dislocation of small manufacturing plants."

"This matter of handling subcontracts is one of the most difficult with which prime contractors have to contend," the report continued. "This is due, in large degree, to the marked difference in costs between the prime contractor and the subcontractor. There are many reasons for these differences and it is not a simple matter to adjust to the satisfaction of all concerned.

"For instance, the prime contractor is frequently a large manufacturer whose costs are based on mass production, straight line assemblies and other conditions that do not pertain to the usual small shop. When it is considered that the prime contractor's profit is relatively small in percentage it is apparent that he cannot pass out a large portion of his contract on which he will get costs considerably in excess of his own, without running into serious danger of heavy losses."

Clan Mackintosh Ball For British War Relief

To benefit the British War Relief Society, Clan Mackintosh, Number 13, will hold a gala concert and ball in Sanders Theatre and adjoining Memorial Hall, Cambridge, tonight. The concert will begin at 8 o'clock and will be followed by dancing from 10 o'clock until 2 in the morning.

Governor and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, British Consul Hugh Alexander Ford and Mrs. Ford and Acting Mayor Francis L. Sennott and Mrs. Sennott are patrons.

Trains Collide in Bronx

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—A New York, New Haven & Hartford troop train, bound for Grand Central Station with approximately 1,000 Negro soldiers from Camp Edwards, Mass., and a southbound White Plains local of the New York Central Railroad, carrying about 100 commuters, collided at about 6 a. m. (E. S. T.) today.

No one was injured.

Shoe Workers' Pay Rise Favored

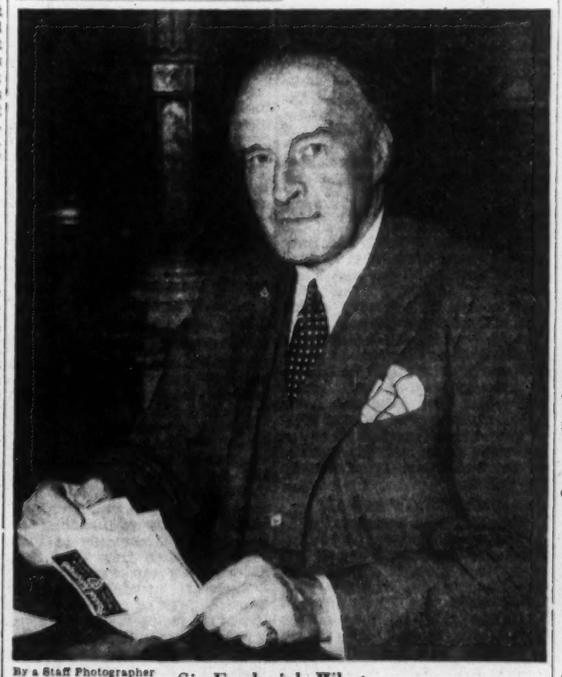
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—A recommendation for a 40-cent-an-hour minimum wage for the shoe industry was sent by an industry committee today to Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator.

It was expected that General Fleming would issue an order about Oct. 1 making the new minimum, five cents above that of the last year, effective on Nov. 1.

Officials of the wage-hour division estimated the 40-cent wage floor would mean pay increases for approximately 96,000 workers, most of whom are women.

At a public hearing on the 40-cent minimum, recommended unanimously by a shoe industry committee, spokesmen for labor organizations urged adoption of the minimum because of increased living costs and expanded production.

Leo Goodman, representing the C. I. O.'s United Shoe Workers, contended that a production increase of 24 per cent in the first six months of 1941 as compared with a similar period in 1940 was accompanied by "substantial price increases."



By a Staff Photographer

Sir Frederick Whyte

Representative of Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, in Boston to observe how Americans are thinking about the kind of a peace to follow this war.

Gift for Mrs. Winant

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 12 (AP)—Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the Ambassador to England, will confer with Mrs. Wales Latham of New York, President of Bundles for Britain, on civilian war aid, it was announced today. Mrs. Latham will be Mrs. Winant's guest at her home here tonight and tomorrow. She will present Mrs. Winant with a leaded glass panel from London Cathedral.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, lowest temperature about 47 degrees; Saturday fair, slowly rising temperature in the afternoon; moderate northwest to north winds diminishing and becoming variable Saturday.

Maine: Fair but with considerable cloudiness and continued cool tonight and Saturday.

New Hampshire: Fair but with some cloudiness and continued cool tonight, with frost in the valleys. Saturday fair, slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight; temperature about the same or two degrees lower than last night with light frost in exposed places. Saturday fair, rising temperatures in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate northwest winds tonight, diminishing to gentle and becoming variable Saturday. Weather fair but with some high cloudiness. Visibility good today and tonight.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh northerly wind diminishing over the north portion and fresh winds mostly northeast over the south portion. Fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	73	New York	57	74
Chicago	54	—	Norfolk	63	78
Los Angeles	61	83	Philadelphia	55	75
Miami	82	90	St. Louis	56	—
Minneapolis	58	73	San Francisco	57	68
New Orleans	77	87	Washington	56	76

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 12, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:38 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Saturday, 5:06 a. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:30 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public concert by the Salem WPA Band, Camille Coppez conducting. On Salem Common, Hawthorne Boulevard, Salem, at 8 p. m.

First general meeting of the season of the France Forever Society. Speakers will include Prof. Louis Cons of Harvard University, and Edmund Burke, State Head of the Civilian Defense Committee. A motion picture will also be shown. In the Grand Ballroom, Hotel Vendome, at 8 p. m. The public is invited.

Concert and ball for the benefit of the British War Relief Society, conducted by Clan Mackintosh, No. 13. Following the concert there will be dancing. Features will include a bagpipe band and Greek dancing and drilling by the Evzone Patrol. Music for dancing will be supplied by Harry Morrissey and his orchestra. At the Sanders Theater and adjoining Memorial Hall, Cambridge, at 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Bird walk from Tower Hill, Sherman's Bridge and Water Row to Wayland, conducted by the Brookline Bird Club. Take the 9 a. m. B. and W. bus at Park Square for Tower Hill Road, Wayland. Those arriving by auto, meet at Tower Hill Road at 9:30 a. m. Leader, Mrs. Little. Wal. 0871-J. Expenses, $1.05.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Enjoyment of Color," by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

Bird Walk at Montrose Marshes, conducted by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at North Station to take the 1:20 p. m. train to Lowell Street, Montrose. Those arriving by auto, meet at the Montrose station at 1:47 p. m.

Outing in Stoughton, conducted by the Field and Forest Club of Boston, as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Trowbridge at their summer camp. A hike will be conducted for those who wish to participate, and games, followed by a picnic supper and an open fireside sing, will be supplied. Take the 2:30 p. m. bus at Mattapan Square trolley terminal for Stoughton (fare 20 cents), and get off at Stoughton Square. The party will be met by Club private cars for completion of the ride to the camp. Allow 40 minutes from Park Square to Mattapan Square. Bring picnic lunch and cup for beverage. Leader, Maurice Conn. Total expense, about 60 cents.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by David Bacon, pianist. Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 14

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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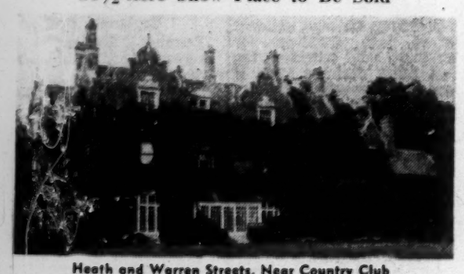
Brookline Estate for Disposal
10½-Acre Show Place to Be Sold



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Ickes Presents Power Control Views to Pacific Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—On an "alleged vacation" of two weeks in the Olympic National Park from which he returned Sept. 5, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, did found time to "talk things over with the folks" of this region. As head of the Department which has had reclamation, national parks, and a good part of public power policy under its control, Mr. Ickes has had a vital part in development of the Pacific Northwest during recent years. The Grand Coulee-Bonneville system, reclamation of the Columbia Basin and the Olympic National Park, with its enlargements, have all developed to their present point during Mr. Ickes' term.

In speeches at Spokane, Port Angeles and Tacoma the Secretary touched upon the high points of his administration of power development and acquisition of public lands. These included issues highly disputed here and while, at no point could Mr. Ickes be accused of compromise, his speechmaking was along the side of a friendly presentation and desire for understanding of the aims of the Federal Government in the Pacific Northwest. What is termed "Federal interference," he said, was no more so than was Jefferson's acquisition of the Northwest Territory or the sending of Lewis and Clark to make their epochal exploration of it.

The question on public power policy uppermost in this section of the country at the time concerns the form of administration under which the Columbia River power system shall function. Shall it continue as under the present temporary arrangement with a single administrator, such as Dr. Paul J. Raver, responsible alone to the head of the Department of Interior? This is the plan of a bill now before Congress, sponsored by Congressman Knute Hill of this State. Or shall it be in the form of a modified "TVA setup" as in the bill, also before Congress, introduced by Senator Homer T. Bone which provides for a three-man board to administer the production and sale of the enormous power from the two dams?

Mr. Ickes in his recent visit spoke of the Hill proposal as one which will "accelerate and make possible the full development of these great projects," and added "The bill introduced by Congressman Hill is fully satisfactory to the Department of the Interior. May I express the hope that those of you who are interested in a well balanced, rational development of this great region will support this bill."

While the plans are basically opposite, their supporters are in, what Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon describes as his attitude toward the Bone bill, one of "friendly disagreement." Supporters of either plan are all public ownership advocates and agree on a general power policy which includes the immediate acquisition of all privately owned plants and an integrated publicly owned power system "so that firm power can be maintained at all points on the enormous tranmission grid at all times."

Commenting on his own bill Senator Bone, who is a veteran battler for public ownership of power, said that if Mr. Ickes were to remain Secretary of the Interior for another 50 years it would be a different story. But under a different national Administration, control by the Federal Government might make of this magnificent system a political football or it might fall into the hands of those unfriendly to public power. As proposed by Mr. Bone the three-man board would be appointed by the President with consent of the Senate with staggered terms of office. The men would reside in the region and so avoid the absentee control which slows up operation at the present time.

Those favoring the three-man plan for local control are the Washington State Planning Commission and the Northwest Public Power Association, made up of cities and districts in Oregon and Washington who own their own power systems, including Seattle, Tacoma and Eugene, Oregon, and public power districts already in operation.

The stand taken by the Washington State Public Ownership League under whose auspices Mr. Ickes spoke in Tacoma, is that the question is economic rather than political, and that the question is one of getting immediate action in acquiring private utilities in order that the big Grand Coulee-Bonneville system may begin to operate as an integrated whole, not only in the interest of the consumer public but in the interest of vital national defense industries. The argument of immediate need is being used extensively for pushing through the Hill measure. The Washington State Grange is also in favor of the plan for direct Federal control of the utility.

In taking his vacation in the Olympic National Park, Mr. Ickes went into the very camp of the embattled landowners who have bitterly fought the alleged arbitrary manner in which their properties have been condemned for the enlargement of the Park. In a speech at Port Angeles Mr. Ickes expressed himself as pleased over the enlargement of the Park to take in a corridor to, and strip along, the Pacific Ocean. The plan, he said, was the President's, and would give the Nation its only National Park with a mountain, forest, ocean scenic combination. Mr. Ickes' stay at the Park was spent in a ranger cabin.

Ickes Warns Critics Of 'Gas' Saving

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 12 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, at variance with a Senate committe on the question of petroleum supplies, believes "persons in the East who contend there is no gasoline shortage may have to eat their words six months from now."

This, Secretary Ickes suggested to interviewers yesterday, will be the situation if the gasoline available at present along the Atlantic Seaboard is expended recklessly without a thought to the other uses to which transportation facilities may be put.

Conservation is essential now, he declared, so that when carriers are required to haul fuel oil this winter, there will still be sufficient gasoline stocks on hand to meet all needs.

If we should wait until there is an acute shortage before we begin to conserve supplies, there would be a loud outcry from the public and from some of the people in Washington, D. C., as well," he said. "Our job is to see that no acute shortage occurs. In order to do that we have to keep up storage."

Advised that a Senate committee had found no evidence of gasoline shortage in the East, the Interior Secretary and Petroleum Co-ordinator said the committee's report could be likened to the shortsightedness of industrial and Government leaders who allowed the aluminum crisis to develop.

He recalled that there were persons in the East who wouldn't admit an aluminum shortage until it became so obvious no one could deny it.

"I think we have the same thing here," he continued.

Mr. and Mrs. Ickes are returning to the Capital by train today after a vacation in the Olympic National Park in Northwestern Washington.

Victory in Supreme Court Told by President in Article

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—A constitutional amendment to change the Supreme Sourt was rejected by President Roosevelt in 1937 as too slow a method to meet a national crisis, the President has disclosed in an article in Collier's, the second of a series.

"The program of the New Deal involved the most controversial social questions in the last 75 years of our history," he declared. "It would only be necessary to prevent ratification in 13 States in order to block any proposed amendment to the Constitution. . . . No! It would take years and years to get a constitutional amendment which would meet our difficulties. Time was too pressing for that." The difficulty of framing an amendment to meet all contingencies also contributed to his decision to seek another way of handling the situation, the Chief Executive added.

"Time and again during the fight, I made it clear that my chief concern was with the objective—namely, a modernized judiciary that would look at modern problems through modern glasses," he wrote.

"Events happened in the midst of the fight to becloud the chief issue. There was, first, the retirement of Jusice Van Devanter in June, 1937. . . . There came then, the death of Senator Robinson, the Senate Democratic leader of the members in favor of the plan."

The eventual defeat of his proposal to add a new judge to the Court for each judge who reached 70 was of little importance in comparison with "a clear-cut victory on the bench of the Court for the objectives of the fight," the President indicated.

"The Court yielded," he said. "The Court changed. The Court began to interpret the Constitution instead of torturing it. It was still the same Court, with the same justices. No new appointments had been made. And yet, beginning shortly after the message of Feb. 5, 1937, what a change!"

The President said he was convinced that such a change never would have come if he had not made a direct attack upon the philosophy of the Supreme Court majority.

"The minority was right in its criticism of the majority," he declared. "By the time the Court term was over in June of 1937, it was clear that the entire approach of the Court to the many problems confronting us had completely changed. The views of the liberal minority of 1935 and 1936 were being adopted by the one or two justices on the other side necessary to make them the views of the majority."

Since the term beginning in October, 1937, the President continued, the Court had given consistent approval to the policies of Government action which motivated most of the reform measures of the New Deal.

199 Pairs Parade As Twins Convene

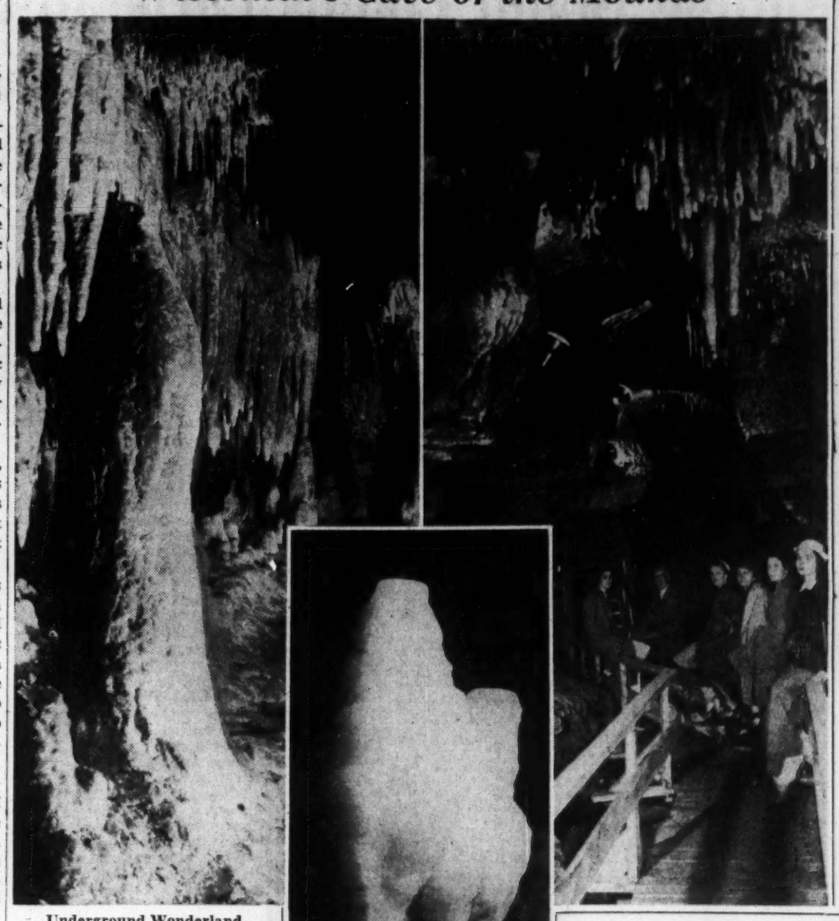
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON BEACH, Calif., Sept. 12—Double or nothing, was the entrance requirement for the annual Southern California Twins Convention here and 199 pairs made the grade. To even things out, the committee added an "assembled" pair consisting of one-half of one pair of twins plus one-third of one trio of triplets, making 400 individuals all told. "Double talk," however, was strictly prohibited, while "seeing double" was entirely permissible under the circumstances.

It was the sixth annual gathering in this city and the sixteenth for Squire F. DuRee of Long Beach, originator of the convention. More than 25,000 persons witnessed the parade that followed a lawn luncheon given the twins by city officials.

Chippewa Indian twins, Milo and Merl Meyer of Wilmington, led a drum and bugle corps at the head of the parade.

Wisconsin's Cave of the Mounds



Underground Wonderland

Scenes typical of the forest of stalactite and stalagmite formations in cave opened in Wisconsin last year. Left: Stalactites hang down like crystal chandeliers. Right: Narrow passageway through which visitors walk. Lower: An unusual formation in the cave.

Scenic Cave Rich in Rare Formations

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cave of the Mounds is the most recently discovered bit of Wisconsin scenery. It adds the beauty of colored; underground stone formations to the great variety of scenic attractions for which the State has long been famous.

Until a fortunate blast in August, 1939, in the quarry on the oldest farm in Dane County, no one supposed that a really spectacular cave existed in that locality. The glacier which made the lakes and gravel hills of Wisconsin also cut down through nearly 200 feet of rock and gouged out all the preglacial caves. Now only in the unglaciated southwestern part of the State are limestone caverns of any size to be found. Of the few which do exist in this region only one at Muscoda and Cave of the Mounds, just discovered at Blue Mounds on U. S. Highway 18 and 151, are accessible.

The new tourist attraction was opened to the public on May 30, 1940. Artistic electric illumination, railed stairways, and board walks throughout make it possible for the visitor to see the formations in comfort. Fortunately for those who enjoy nature in her unspoiled beauty the spectacular formations have been protected. The cave was completely sealed against human eyes. It has no natural entrance so there was no opportunity for early settlers or pseudo-explorers to enter and carry away the stalactites and the cave onyx deposits.

Variety of Cave Deposits

In walking through the thousand feet of displayed formations visitors see a variety of cave deposits ranging from a massive ridge of onyx statuary to tiny threads of stone. One room is 200 feet long and 30 feet from floor to ceiling. The massive stalagmite deposit in the center rises in pinnacles and towers from 15 to 25 feet above the floor.

Formed by the slow drip of lime water through 50,000 years in silent darkness the famous ridge is like a carved wonder. Elephonts, camels, owls, people are just a few of the interesting shapes molded by natural forces. At several points one can see deep pits leading down to a lower level of the cave which winds like a pasture creek through the rock beneath the main cavern.

At the top of "Baby Blue Mounds," a stalagmite covered hill, the visitor crosses into a section rich in colors. Reds, browns, orange, grays, and blue-black blend in masses like tapestries. From the ceiling hang delicate hollow stalactites, mere straws of stone which lengthen through the centuries as tiny drops of water seep through the hollow centers and evaporate to leave their film of crystal limestone.

Black Onyx Pendants

At the far end of the cave is a cluster of black onyx pendants. Some have united with the floor formations to make pillars and solid columns. A few of the formations in this room are streaked with red and black veins giving them the name "bleeding stalactites." On the floor a broken stalagmite resembles an egg, fried "sunny-side up."

As one leaves the cave the guide floods a side passage with light to show an onyx cascade, a little gem of rock beauty, flowing motion stilled in stone. Above the glistening cascade is a series of black onyx ribbons striped with white as evenly separated as if woven on a loom. Two of those have dripped their black onyx onto a narrow ledge to form twin druids. Part way down the cascade a stalagmite, perhaps thousands of years old, has broken off and now is being welded into the crystal mass. Everyone remarks that it looks like a seal coming out of the water, then marvels at the unknown centuries it has taken to produce that realistic likeness to a living thing.

U. A. W. A. Strike In Ontario Plant

SAINT CATHARINE'S, Ontario, Sept. 12 (CP)—An unestimated number of workers at McKinnon Industries, Ltd., whose plant here is engaged in war work, went on strike yesterday climaxing a four-month-old dispute over wages between the company and the United Automobile Workers of America.

The McKinnon plant manufactures parts for motorized vehicles, antiaircraft guns and munitions. The strike may curtail production in the General Motors plants at Oshawa, Ontario, and Windsor, Ontario, and the Chrysler plant at Windsor as well as at the Canadian General Electric Company's plant in Peterborough, Ontario.

Including all shifts, McKinnon Industries employs 4,500 workers. Neither the company nor the union would estimate how many were on strike. One unofficial estimate said that 1,000 strikers and sympathizers were outside the plant.

The union has asked a 10-cent-an-hour increase for workers who are paid on an hourly basis and a 15 per cent increase for bonus and piece workers. The company has stated it is complying with the Dominion Government's wartime wage policy which calls for a cost of living bonus instead of straight wage increases.

Sideglances in Washington: Wynn Funs Vice-President

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Fun and freedom: Ed Wynn always has an extra good time when he plays Washington, making impromptu additions to his act that will tickle celebrities in the audience. He once had President Harding as a stooge for a number-reading act. This week he made Vice-President Wallace chuckle by telling him and the audience that "Boys and Girls together" was a "drama Henry Wallace and I wrote back in Des Moines, Iowa, before he was so famous and a Vice-President."

Disrespectful to the Government? Scarcely. Last night Mr. Wynn held his curtain 45 minutes while the audience listened to President Roosevelt's address.

Inconvenienced: Representative Sol Bloom got the best laugh in his 18 years in Congress out of a telegram he received this week from a constituent.

It read: "My son has been in the Atlanta Penitentiary for six months and he doesn't like it. Can you get him out?"

Title trouble: A momentous question threatens to split the Women's National Press Club in connection with its forthcoming reception for the Duchess of Windsor on Sept. 25. One of its more venerable members, long an ardent sympathizer with the former American, is insisting that she be accorded the honor of being addressed as "Your Highness, the Duchess of Windsor." Unofficially the State Department and British Embassy both say "No." The correct title is "Your Grace, the Duchess, etc." Though her husband is "His Highness," she is not, they explain, because she has never been presented at Court.

Most of the members are content to take the hint from headquarters, but not the recalcitrant. She still insists that the club fix its "own foreign policy."

Back in harness: After 60 years in the national achives and an interlude in Hollywood as adviser on "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," James D. Preston, former Superintendent of the Senate Press Gallery, has beamingly reappeared on Capitol Hill.

Ostensibly Mr. Preston's new job is to index the Senate Journal for Secretary Edwin A. Halsey, but his feet just naturally seemed to take him up to the caucus room where the movie investigation was in progress.

There's a great difference between seeing history made as Mr. Preston did from the time he started to work in the Senate at the age of 20 and seeing it as a museum piece in the national archives.

Unfair Break: A slip of the tongue served to reveal the audience's sympathies at the Senate movie hearing this week.

Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, committee chairman, was discussing propaganda with Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota.

"Suppose," he said, "Colonel Lindbergh tells the people one thing and then you and Senator Wheeler speak and sway them to the other side."

The interventionists burst into loud laughter and applause as the chairman hastened to explain he meant the "Fight for Freedom Committee" in the second instance. Next day, he barred all "undue" demonstration on the part of the audience.

C. I. O. Extends Scope to Railroad Workers

By the Associated Press

The Congress of Industrial Organizations has decided to try its hand at organizing workers in the railroad industry in competition with the American Federation of Labor.

Organizing officials in Washington said they were making a small beginning accompanied with no fanfare because they are only testing the ground in an effort to find a foothold.

Two industrial union charters have been issued to groups of railroad workers in Detroit and New Haven, Conn., and the organizing possibilities in New Jersey, and in Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, are under investigation.

The C. I. O. said its plans did not contemplate any effort to raid the field occupied by the old and well established independent brotherhoods such as enginemen and trainmen, but it is prepared to take in terminal workers, shop craftsmen, and maintenance workers in a field long dominated by A. F. of L. unions.

The two charters issued establish local industrial unions under the jurisdiction of national C. I. O. headquarters. They embrace all eligible workers regardless of the distinctions between classes or crafts observed by the A. F. of L. unions and written into the Railway Labor Act.

To be certified by the Railway Mediation Board for collective bargaining purposes the majority status of each craft or class of railroad workers within the industrial union will have to be determined.

Chicago—Work was stalled on $8,000,000 worth of vitally needed parts for airplane motors at the Foote Brothers Gear and Machine Corporation, as the result of what C. I. O. union heads termed a labor holiday.

Three hundred employees left their jobs at the call of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, which has been negotiating with the company since Aug. 21.

J. R. Fagan, the company's Secretary-s-Treasurer, said production workers' wages had been raised 10 cents an hour, retroactive to Aug. 21, but negotiations had bogged down on a closed shop issue. The increase, he said, provided a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour for production workers.

The firm, which turns out gears for airplane motors, employs a total of 1,100 persons.

George V. Christiansen, company attorney, declared that if the stoppage continued it would tie up one of the country's largest manufacturers of airplane motors because of a gear shortage.

Union officials could not be reached immediately for comment.

Hazleton, Pa.—Aroused hard-coal miners, vigorously protesting increased union dues and assessments, threatened to spread a walkout of union members to a total of 20,000 miners.

Acting in the wake of a mass meeting at which their District President's plea to return to the mines was disregarded, leaders of the walkout scheduled a motorcade of miners to collieries in adjoining district nine in an effort to persuade miners there to join the protest.

More than 8,000 union members have walked out since Sept. 9, closing 13 collieries in Eastern Pennsylvania's rich anthracite field. The district embraces three counties and part of a fourth county and has 44 collieries employing about 20,000 men.

The miners, defying orders of the General Committee of the C. I. O. United Mine Workers of America headed by John L. Lewis, are protesting increases of monthly dues from $1 to $1.50 and the annual assessment from $2 to $6. Both dues and assessments are collected for the union by employers through the checkoff system.

The increase was approved by a national union referendum but the miners of Panther Valley, where the protest walkout started, voted against it.

The walkout came at the height of the best summer season the mines have seen in more than a decade with operators seeking to meet civilian and defense needs. No comment has been forthcoming from operators whose collieries have been closed by the walkout.

Chinese Studies Department Set Up At U. of Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A department of Chinese studies has been established at the University of Toronto, with further plans being made to set up an Institute of East Asiatic Studies when the year ends, it is announced. Bishop W. C. White, generally considered the foremost authority in Canada on Chinese culture, has been named professor of Chinese studies and head of the department.

Bishop White, for 25 years in a bishopric in Honan, China, now holds positions of associate professor of Chinese archaeology, keeper of the East Asiatic collection of the Royal Ontario Museum, and honorary lecturer in missions at Trinity College.

Most of the larger universities in the United States have established departments in Chinese, but the the University of Toronto is the only one in Canada in which Chinese studies are being pursued, explained Dr. Cody. Toronto has the Chinese collection at the Museum, as well as the beginnings of a good practical library in the Prof. H. H. Mu Chinese library with its 50,000 volumes.

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Dover's Little Building Boom Looms Large to the Residents of That Town

New Homes Are Increasing In Dover Area

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, Mass., Sept. 12—This town of nearly 2,000 people is having a building boom . . . or so it seems to town officials who can no longer quote figures on new home construction from memory.

"Never saw so much building in this place before," said one resident of 40 years' standing to another Doverite the other day down at Higgins, the town's only store behind the Town Hall.

The answer was: "There must be at least six houses going up here all at one time. That one up on Farm Street sitting on a hilltop must cost nigh on to $20,000."

The home referred to is of modernistic design with a superb view of the whole countryside over to and beyond Needham. Set against a background of chapel pines and the rustic charm of rural Dover, the house has the prominence of a medieval castle as one comes along the road far below.

One of Ten

But this is only one of 10 new homes finished or being finished within the town's limits this year at an aggregate outlay of nearly $100,000 or an average of $10,000 per house.

All this is making it increasingly difficult for George Munroe, town building inspector, to quote building figures as he used to do without looking at the records. In fact, time was when he didn't have any figures to remember, since Dover has gone through a number of years in the past when no homes were constructed at all.

He says the building volume is getting so big that the town this year should have the best home building year in its history.

"At least," Mr. Munroe declared, "it's coming to a pretty pass when I have to go down to the Town Hall and check up on my facts and figures."

Last year was another good one for building with $118,150 worth of housing added to Dover's valuations. The previous year, 1939, brought $84,065 worth of new homes to Dover and 1938 . . . $25,900. Thus the increase has been gradual but steady over the last four years with the 1941 total reaching $94,950 today and expected to go well beyond $120,000 in the last three months.

Rather Impressive

To Doverites that is a building boom. Adding more than $100,000 to a total property valuation of only about $3,500,000 is rather impressive to local residents who wag their heads somewhat disdainfully at the prospects of seeing their rolling countryside transformed into new home communities.

Thus Dover presents the greatest paradox of metropolitan Boston with its 43 towns and cities. While the populace talks somewhat proudly of its modest growth, most of them would like to see as little building here as possible. At any rate, the town has managed to maintain a high caliber, residential atmosphere, largely through its one-acre lot restrictions for all new homes and the difficulties of obtaining such conveniences as water, gas and sewerage.

But these inconveniences are not distressing to local residents. Only the families who love the "open" and the rustic charm of real old New England village life will live as far out of Boston as Dover and do without some of the utilities that close-to-Boston taxpayers insist upon having. But those are the families that Dover wants, for the sake of maintaining its quiet rhythm of village routine.

Doverites talk freely about what they don't have, because what they have in the manner of living far outweighs in importance what they seem to lack. They don't have gas for one thing. They don't have a sewerage system. They have only a single store. There are no parks other than the grounds of the Town Hall where once or twice a year all the townspeople get together for one of those jamboree village fairs, or church suppers.

Water from Wells

They get their water from wells. Since one of the leading water rights is found on Normandie Road in the development known as Elm Tree Park, most of Dover's modest buildings of the last decade has been done in this sector.

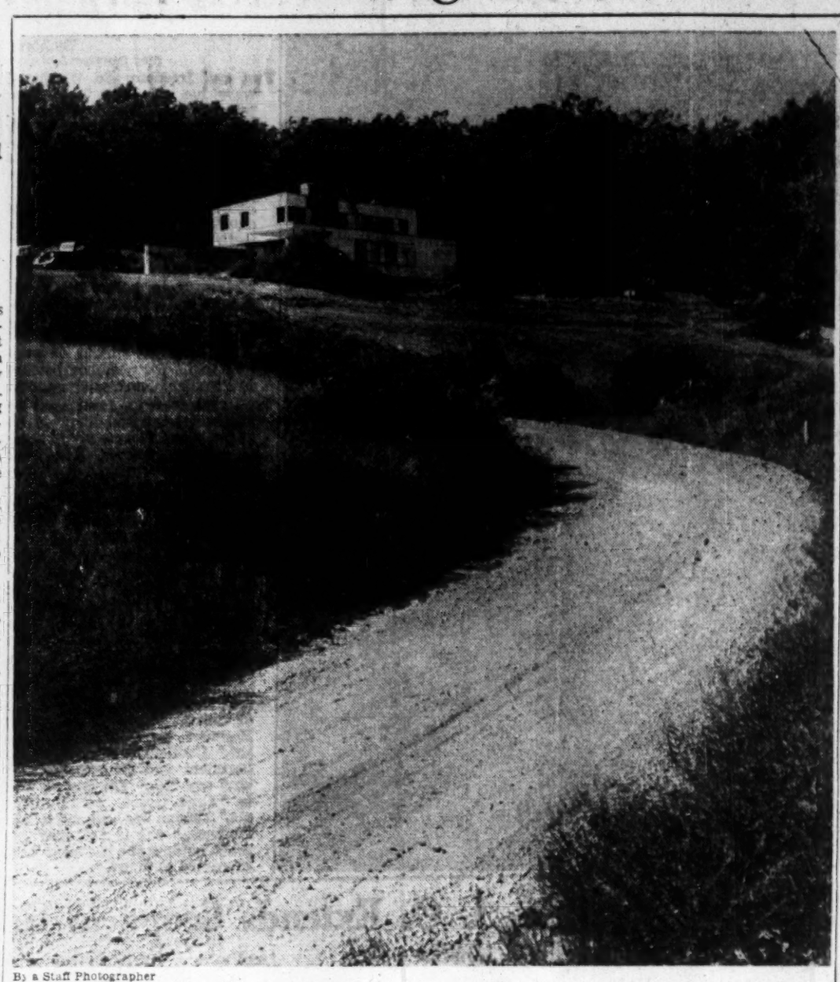
But Doverites insist that they partake of the fullness of home and land ownership, with more elbow room of their own than they can ever use, a completely residential town with the exception of a single factory, . . . and only a $17.20 tax rate.

With few municipal obligations, the town requires little money to operate. A $10,000 house, for instance calls for not much more than $100 in taxes. In the Newtons the tax payment would be about $240. In Boston, a house selling for $10,000 is frequently assessed to a point where it brings a levy of more than $600 a year.

Zoning laws in Dover are stringent in order to maintain a country home atmosphere even in the lowest price districts. Besides lot restrictions of one acre, excepting in communities that were already started prior to the new zoning law five years ago, nothing excepting single family homes can be built here. They cannot exceed 2½ stories or 35 feet in height and must be built at least 15 feet from the property line to allow for at least a 30-foot seperation between buildings on adjoining properties.

Yes . . . Dover is having a building boom, but its residents need not feel overcrowded for some time to come, if ever. It is still the least populated community of the 43 in Metropolitan Boston. It has fewer people than either Nahant or Hull, although it has an area five times greater than Nahant and Hull put together. Its 1930 population is spread over 16 square miles of territory at the rate of only 80 to the mile. The town that nearest approximates this figure is Westwood with nearly 200 persons to the mile.

With the exception of the tiny towns of Munroe and Gosnold, Dover has the lowest tax rate of any town or city in Massachusetts.



By a Staff Photographer

Modernism Breaks Spell of Rural Charm in Dover, Mass.
Hilltop, modernistic house nearing completion on Farm Street, is part of Dover's modest building boom.

Step Is Taken To Study Civic Rehabilitation

A three-day conference on rehabilitation of American cities, to be attended by public officials, property owners, real estate men, property managers, planning authorities and builders, will be held Oct. 15-17 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under auspices of the Urban Land Institute, it was announced in Boston today.

Field trips to blighted areas of Boston and to neighborhoods suitable for rebuilding will be staged to give practical illustration of the trends under discussion, with Frank H. Malley, Secretary of the Boston City Planning Board, conducting the group.

Large-scale civic projects to redesign cities and rehabilitate blighted areas will be discussed as a means of taking up industrial slack after the defense program.

Rehabilitation is enjoying widespread attention in planning and real estate circles as a possible way to combat the trend toward decentralization.

The Urban Land Institute is a national real estate research organization which has devoted considerable attention to the question of decentralization and how to arrest it.

Subjects to be included in the three-day conferences are new city patterns, partnerships between government and private enterprise, neighborhood unit planning, zoning techniques, and land use.

Walter R. McCornack, Trustee and Dean of the School of Architecture of M. I. T., will preside at the first session.

Others scheduled to participate in the conference are Walter S. Schmidt of Cincinnati, President of the Urban Land Institute; Gordon Witnall, city planning consultant of Los Angeles; Arthur W. Binns, Chairman, Committee on Housing of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; William Stanley Parker, Chairman, Boston City Planning Board; William H. Ballard, Truste; and Charles T. Stewart, Administrative Secretary of the Urban Land Institute.

Pawtucket Firms Raise Pay of 4,200

By the Associated Press

Pawtucket, R. I., Sept. 12

Wage increases, affecting approximately 4,200 workers, were announced yesterday by two mills in this area.

J. and P. Coats Inc., of this city, thread manufacturers, announced a 5-cents-an-hour pay raise for 3,200 employees, effective Sept. 15. Crown Manufacturing Co., South Attleboro, Mass., listed a general 10 per cent wage boost for 1,000, effective on Monday.

Chilean Daily Gets Bay State Paper Greeting

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 12 (AP)—The New Bedford Morning Mercury, claiming to be the oldest morning daily in Massachusetts, has sent congratulations to El Mercurio of Santiago, Chile's oldest newspaper, which has reached its 114th anniversary.

Basil Brewer, publisher of the 134-year-old Mercury and the New Bedford Standard Times, said yesterday in a message to the South American newspaper:

"In the difficult days before us we will stand shoulder to shoulder in preservation of our liberty, to the end that all Americans shall live in harmony as neighbors and friends.

"For many generations, your newspapers and ours have enjoyed full freedom of expression. We must never allow that glorious privilege to be lost or forfeited by our own apathy or lack of vision."

El Mercurio had sent a birthday greeting to the Mercury on Aug. 7 in continuance of a friendship which started when Mr. Brewer visited the Chilean newspaper during Santiago's quardicentennial celebration last March.

Some Vegetables Are Lower With Best Buys in Sea Foods

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Slowly but surely the price of foodstuffs continues to rise. Complaints of housewives operating on a budget have no effect, but retailers are reporting a "tightening up" among some of their old established customers, as attempts are obviously being made to adjust buying activities to the changed conditions.

The State Division on the Necessaries of Life reports that the combined meat index in August increased about 6 per cent over August of 1940, and about 1¾ per cent over July, 1941. In other foodstuffs, prices advanced on many items and dropped on some, the decline being seasonal, and involving such items as potatoes and onions, as far as a comparison with the previous month is concerned. But potatoes were 7 cents a peck higher in August than in the previous August, and onions, about a cent higher.

Shoppers in the market places of Metropolitan Boston today, however, found new advances in several items. Butter, for instance, was up a cent a pound, to 41 cents in chain stores. Cooked hams, sold only as whole or half hams, are up to 37 cents in a few cut-price stores, ranging up to 39, while specially branded and wrapped are even higher.

Smoked Meats Up

Wholesalers report that smoked meats are tending higher, owing to big demand for both export and domestic army camps.

But despite the higher prices, and "big" consumption, large packers are advertising hams liberally, in daily newspapers this week end. Fresh pork loins for roasting are as low as 19 cents in a few isolated cases where cut-price stores want a "special" to attract business, ranging from there up to 42 cents a pound.

Beef prices are firm and tending higher in some cases. Rib roast, for instance, ranges from 23 to 31 cents, the low being a special cut-price inducement. One chain system quoted 29 cents a pound until competitors offered it at 25 cents, then dropped to the 25-cent level. A group of steaks and roasts offered in chain stores as a feature continues at 35 cents a pound.

Lamb is higher, with forequarters selling at 17 cents or even more. Legs of lamb are close to 30 cents, even in chain stores.

Poultry is fairly steady, with turkeys ranging from 29 to 42 cents a pound; chickens 21 to 45; fowl 22 to 32, and capons 35 to 42.

Good Buys in Sea Food

In sea food, fresh mackerel are plentiful and inexpensive. They are mostly small in size, however, but tasty and a good buy. Tinkers are five cents a pound in some chains, and six individual fish for 17 cents in one suburban cut-price store. Fresh salmon is 21 and 25 cents in the chains and cut-price stores, ranging upward in independent fish stores. Oysters are in the market, and as low as 29 cents a pint for stews, in the chain stores. Fresh tuna fish can be had at 23 cents a pound in some suburban markets.

Signs of approaching fall are unmistakable in the market places. Late-season vegetables, and the first bear meat of the season, are found in Faneuil Hall stalls. Bear steaks are around 50 cents a pound. Squash, celery, native apples, cauliflower, and countless other items make an attractive display throughout the market section.

New Hubbard squash is around five cents a pound; cauliflower 15 to 35 cents a head; celery 15 cents a bunch; green and wax beans 19 cents for two pounds; yellow onions 15 cents for four pounds, and tomatoes 15 cents for two pounds. McIntosh apples are 25 cents for four pounds in some stores and 23 cents for five pounds in chains. Potatoes are 25 cents a peck in chain stores.

Brake Is Put On Food Prices In Bay State

Continued from Page 1

tion, the jurors were discharged from their duties on Tuesday morning. They failed to return any indictments or even the "no bill" report made when the jury decides there is no evidence to support an indictment. Their function, at least to the public, had been only to present Massachusetts with precedent-making situation—that of having two Federal Grand Juries in session at one time. A new grand jury had been summoned earlier this week.

Mr. Cole at that time refused to comment saying there would be no further Grand Jury action, but might be other developments.

These "other developments" could only have been the agreement given to the Government by the corporations under investigation.

Civil Complaint

In the course of legal procedure, the Federal Government customarily files first a civil complaint against a person or corporation or both. Indications by the respondent that he or it does not intend to contest the Government action are then usually followed by a stipulation and then the consent decree. The stipulation is a document of particulars by the respondent, firm or individual. The consent decree is an order by the court enjoining the respondent from committing the acts complained of by the Government.

Whether the Government's action in this case will be followed in others is uncertain. So is the reason for the departure from previous practice. Observers in Boston today pointed out that the new action by the Government comes very shortly after a change at the helm of the Department of Justice.

Cambridge Boys Ask for a R.O.T.C.

A group of 'teen-age boys in Cambridge high schools, describing themselves as the Youths' Defense League, has petitioned school authorities to institute military training.

Asking for a junior Reserve Officers Training Corps, the petition notes the Nation's need of adequate defense preparations and points out that near-by cities and towns already have some provision for militray training.

Arthur E. Corey, League President and high and Latin school junior, told school officials that the War Department has already been contacted and had offered assurances that such an organization wil be recognized if the school department authorizes.

The petition mentioned that such training would enable graduating students who are drafted or who enlist to obtain promotions in the military service. Petition signers also affirm their desire to "be prepared to fight for democracy."

Mr. Corey reported that Gloucester, nearest city with such a unit, has a student enrollment of 387. He added that there are 107 such units throughout the country with a total of 52,000 student members. The Rindge Technical and the high and Latin schools would be affected under the plan.

777 Reach New York On 'Tragedy Ship'

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—A ship of tragedy reached New York Harbor today with 777 homeless Europeans who existed for weeks in a hull built for the comfort of 15. They did it because they wanted a new start in the New World.

The ship was the Spanish Government-owned Navemar, 48 days out of Bilbao; her passengers were weary Frenchmen, Poles, Czechs, Germans and Russians who had slept in tiers in the holds, under hatches, in lifeboats, on the decks.

Most of the pasengers were from German and French concentration camps.

War Is Expensive to Swiss; Canada Limits Motor Output

Foreign Trade Flashes

Cost of military defense measures in Switzerland during the present war has thus far exceeded the total cost of the first World War, according to Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the Boston Office of the United States Department of Commerce.

Total cost of the first World War defense measures was not quite 1,200,000,000 Swiss francs, to which sum must be added several hundreds of millions for situations arising out of the struggle, he said. Between the mobilization for the present war, and Dec. 31, 1940, nearly 2,000,000,000 francs have been spent. Also, it must be considered that in modernizing the defense forces, Switzerland spent from the beginning of 1934 to the mobilization date of 1939 about 800,000,000 francs.

Though Switzerland probably has a larger national income now than in 1914, yet the present war has found Switzerland in several respects in a less favorable position than the last one. First of all, public and semi-public corporations have an incomparably greater indebtedness than in 1914, and second, the sources of taxes have been skimmed prior to the present war much more thoroughly than in 1914, when the Swiss did not know except theoretically of a direct federal tax.

Canada Limits Cars

Production of passenger cars for sale in Canada in 1942 will be limited to 44 per cent of 1940 production, the Department of Commerce states. Estimated production for 1942 will be around 44,000 units. Canadian manufacturers have agreed to reduce the number of models from 147 to 79, and color and upholstery choices will be substantially reduced. The output will be spread more evenly throughout the year, and simplification of accessories is to be achieved without elimination of essentials. Commercial vehicle production is not affected at present in Canada but may be curtailed if a survey indicates it would be desirable.

More Woe for Women

While American women are concerned regarding the supply of silk hosiery, women in the Netherlands Indies are disturbed about substitutes for silk and rayon dresses of foreign manufacture. The Netherlands Indies Government recently inaugurated a policy which greatly restricts the availability of foreign exchange for the importation of many classes of merchandise roughly considered to be in the luxury category. Under the new policy, foreign exchange will be authorized for only the simplest types of merchandise. Silk and rayon dresses are banned.

Canal Zone Grows

Defense construction work in the Panama Canal Zone has resulted in an increase in population of the Zone by almost 50 per cent in the last two years. Establishment of three complete new towns, with schools, post office, police and fire departments, and other services, in addition to the general increase in the population of established communities raised the total civilian population to 42,346 in June, 1941, as compared with 28,978 in June of 1939. The new towns of Diablo Heights, Cocoli, and Margarita, have been constructed to accommodate personnel employed on the Third Locks project, and have a combined civilian population of 2,289.

Call for 1,370 Bay State Men Issued From First Corps Area

Massachusetts State Headquarters for Selective Service today released quotas of men to be supplied for induction into the United States Army between Oct. 8 and 15, in answer to Call No. 18 from First Corps Area headquarters.

A total of 1,370 men will be furnished by Massachusetts under this call.

In addition, Call No 19 has been received, requisitioning five Negroes from this State to be furnished on October 15.

The following list gives the number of men required from each local board and the date and place of induction:

Call No. 18
October 8
At Boston Station

Local Board	Men	Local Board	Men
Arlington 4	5	Everett 59	8
Arlington 5	5	Haverhill 75	4
Belmont 9	1	Haverhill 76	6
Boston 29	15	Lawrence 79	18
Boston 36	1	Lawrence 80	16
Boston 37	14	Lawrence 81	16
Chelsea 49	5	Methuen 100	5
Chelsea 50	4	Winchester 161	1
Everett 58	1		

At Springfield Station

Chicopee 51	5	Springfield 141	1
Chicopee 52	3	Springfield 143	12
Pittsfield 122	9	Ware 153	7
Pittsfield 123	13		

October 9
At Boston Station

Boston 17	6	Needham 106	3
Brookline 43	4	New Bedford 107	14
Brookline 44	1	New Bedford 108	11
Cambridge 45	15	New Bedford 109	9
Cambridge 46	14	New Bedford 110	11
Cambridge 47	13	Plymouth 124	3
Cambridge 48	5	Salem 130	1
Milford 102	3	Salem 131	1
Natick 105	1		

At Springfield Station

Adams 1	7	Montague 104	1
Athol 6	7	Northampton 117	3
Easthampton 57	1	Springfield 144	6
Greenfield 73	7	Westfield 157	1
Lee 82	10	W Springfield 158	17

October 10
At Boston Station

Malden 92	8	Worcester 164	6
Malden 93	4	Worcester 165	5
Medford 96	4	Worcester 166	4
Medford 97	1	Worcester 167	11
Revere 128	6	Worcester 168	5
Revere 129	8	Worcester 169	7
Somerville 133	16	Worcester 170	13
Somerville 134	3	Worcester 171	11
Watertown 154	2		

At Springfield Station

Holyoke 77	10	Palmer 120	8
Holyoke 78	8	Springfield 145	7
North Adams 115	13	Webster 156	14

October 11
At Boston Station

Boston 18	4	Leominster 83	13
Boston 26	7	Lowell 84	8
Boston 27	8	Lowell 85	3
Boston 31	11	Lowell 86	3
Boston 33	5	Lowell 87	9
Boston 34	8	Marshfield 95	7
Boston 35	6	Melrose 99	1
Boston 36	12	Milton 103	1
Groton 74	12	Somerset 138	9

At Springfield Station

Southbridge 137	21	Springfield 140	9
Spencer 139	27	Springfield 142	12

October 14
At Boston Station

Boston 13	5	Falmouth 66	1
Boston 14	5	Fitchburg 67	12
Boston 20	14	Fitchburg 68	7
Boston 23	11	Framingham 69	2
Boston 28	14	Gardner 70	6
Boston 32	8	Gloucester 71	3
Dedham 56	11	Grafton 72	12
Fairhaven 60	9	Lynn 88	1
Fall River 61	9	Lynn 89	15
Fall River 62	14	Lynn 90	15
Fall River 63	11	Lynn 91	14
Fall River 64	8	Marlboro 94	1
Fall River 65	10	Medford 98	8

October 15
At Boston Station

Amesbury 2	13	Brockton 40	7
Andover 3	12	Brockton 41	13
Attleboro 7	10	Brockton 42	10
Barnstable 8	4	Clinton 53	12
Beverly 10	5	Concord 54	7
Billerica 11	5	Danvers 55	4
Boston 12	18	Newton 112	5
Boston 13	18	Newton 113	2
Boston 16	10	Newton 114	3
Boston 19	15	Quincy 125	15
Boston 21	4	Quincy 126	14
Boston 24	5	Quincy 127	11
Boston 25	1	Waltham 150	2
Boston 30	3	Waltham 151	3
Braintree 39	13	Woburn 163	8

October 16
At Boston Station

No. Attleboro 116	11	Walpole 152	13
Norwood 119	15	Watertown 155	3
Peabody 121	5	Weymouth 159	14
Somerville 135	10	Whitman 160	15
Somerville 136	7	Winthrop 162	1
Taunton 147	8	Nantucket 172	2
Taunton 148	10	Edgartown 173	2

October 17
At Boston Station

Middleboro 101	13	Saugus 132	1
Newburyport 111	13	Swampscott 146	3
Northbridge 118	14	Wakefield 149	1

Call No. 19
October 15
At Boston Station

Worcester 166	1	Nantucket 172	1

At Springfield Station

Springfield 140	2	Springfield 143	1

Universalists Hear Thomas

Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party, declared last night that the New Deal administration had lost years of opportunity in dealing with the international problems of the world, and condemned the foreign policy of this coutnry as a hoodwink of the American people that is drawing them into the war and will ultimate in toltalitarian government for America.

Mr. Thomas spoke at the Town Meeting conducted by the United Universalist Convention, held at Tufts College, which is celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the church.

A peace offensive is declared our immediate need, and withholding of food from the occupied democracies, he stated, is not only a monstrous subversion of Christian ethics but bad policy as well.

The Rev. Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, Associate General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, cited his organization as a proof of the unity and strength that could be obtained in organized Christianity in contrast to Mr. Thomas' statement that although he did not blame organized religion for the world's crimes, yet he was critical of its failure in applying a preventive.

Maine Launching This Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 12—Sixth of the 10 new fishing vessels building at South Portland for F. J. O'Hara & Sons, Inc., of Boston, Portland, and Rockland, is to be launched late this afternoon. The trawler Notre Dame is to slide down the ways into salt water.

The vessel is the second of the four 86-footers among the 10. Six of the total are 58 feet in length.

Decline in N. E. Apples and Spuds

By the Associated Press

The indicated New England apple and potato crops were hundreds of thousands of bushels under those of a year ago on the basis of conditions prevailing Sept. 1, the New England Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture reports today.

The indicated apple harvest in the commercial counties of the six States was estimated at 5,551,000 bushels, compared with 5,741,000 a year ago and the six-year average (1934-1939) of 5,776,000 bushels.

The potato crop was expected to total 55,161,000 bushels, compared with 55,521,000 in 1940 and the 10-year average (1930-1939) of 53,253,000 bushels.

U. S. Bases in Eire Urged as Necessity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—With the menace to North Atlantic shipping from German U-boats and air raiders growing, the Committee for American-Irish Defense, of No. 8 West Fortieth Street, today called upon President Roosevelt to negotiate for the establishment of bases in Eire for mutual defense. The committee also urged that, in return for such bases, the United States grant Ireland substantial aid in arms and other materials under the Lend-Lease act.

"We urge this step," the committee said, "for two reasons: (1) As friends of Ireland we are convinced that her future good depends upon the victory of those fighting Nazi Tyranny, for in the event of a German victory, we picture a fate similar to that of Poland descending upon Ireland—her religion proscribed, her churches closed, her people murdered or scattered; (2) as Americans we are pledged to one cause—liberty; one hope—victory; one country—the United States.

"We view our use of the Irish bases as the greatest single step that can be taken to assure the attainment of those goals."

U.S. Financing Conn. Gun Plant

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Federal Government has taken over the financing of a $4,100,000 machine gun plant being constructed at Hamden, Conn., which the British originally had underwritten.

Officials of the Plant Defense Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said today, however, they did not know whether guns made at the plant would be shipped to England or used by both the United States and Great Britain.

Under the financing program the Government owns the property and machinery to be installed, but the High Standard Corporation will operate the plant upon its completion.

Federal officials said work was about 60 per cent completed on the factory.

An official of the Defense Plant Corporation said the British had started construction of the plant. He estimated the cost for land and buildings at $710,525 and for machinery and equipment at $3,410,886.

The new tax bill will contain only a 10 per cent excise tax on jewelry, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, has been informed.

The House Minority Leader, who has conferred with Senate-House conferees on the jewelry tax provision, said he had been assured the Senate's provisions for a 15 per cent floor stock tax and a 15 per cent manufacturers tax would be eliminated.

In their place, it was understood, the new bill would specify a 10 per cent excise tax as originally approved by the House.

Senator Ralph O. Brewster, (R) of Maine, member of the Navy's committee, disclosed that representatives of the Navy's Bureau of Ships, were inspecting facilities at Portland for a 12,000-ton dry dock capable of overhauling 500-foot vessels, both of the merchant class and warships.

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Big Guns of Coast Artillery 'Blast' Way for Eastern States Exposition

Army to Rival Cows at Springfield

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12 --The city of Springfield has been encircled!

A "blitz" spearhead of 388 motorized vehicles and 2,000 men, armed with anti-aircraft and machine guns take this city tomorrow.

It is the 68th Coast Artillery from Fort Devens, under Col. Charles B. Meyer, and the smart army maneuver will set the stage and theme for the Silver Jubilee opening of the Eastern States Exposition Sunday at the Exposition grounds in West Springfield at 1 p. m.

Every evening throughout the Exposition to its grand finale on Saturday, this crack military anti-aircraft outfit will put on a spectacular air defense demonstration which will be plainly visible more than 50 miles away, according to Colonel Meyer.

Sirens to Herald Blackout

Sirens will scream out the air raid alarm. Instantly the race track area will be blacked out, and 15 giant searchlights will stab the sky. Sound dectectors will locate the invading plane, quick-fingered beams will pick it up, anti-aircraft guns will "eliminate it," and the "all clear" will sound.

Exposition visitors will go home having experienced all the drama of an air attack without its horrors.

The regiment, which is to bivouac on a 20-acre camp site within the Exposition grounds, will contribute a colorful feature to the afternoon programs with a "retreat parade," a duplicate of that which is put on daily by West Point Cadets. It will include all the 2,000 men and officers of the regiment, as well as its 44-piece band, considered one of the crack musical units of the Army.

'War' Comes from London

Direct from Charing Cross Station in London, where it was on display, a two and a half ton exhibit, "Civil Defense in Embattled Britain," was rushed by ship to America, especially for exhibition at the fair. It is located in the National Defense Building and includes a complete air raid shelter such as is issued by the English Government to residents in small homes which have no basements.

The Exposition buildings will resound with the ear-splitting crack of hammers tomorrow and the grounds, with hundreds of workmen and exhibitors milling about, hardly less crowded than they will be Sunday when the annual flood of visitors pours through the gates to thrill with one of the brightest shows that the Exposition has ever put over.

Visiting Governors from the Northeastern States will arrive at the grounds Sunday at 8:15 p. m., with Battery H., 2d Battalion 68th Coast Artillery (A. A.), acting as guard of honor. Guns will boom out the official salute as the Governors enter.

Also Have Livestock

The Exposition, as always, will be the scene of keen competitions as prize dairy cattle, poultry and other livestock are entered for the coveted awards of the show. Champion potato pickers from all of the Northeastern States will keep the crowd on keen edge as they race for the title of grand prize winner.

For super-thrills, "Lucky" Teter and his automobile stunt drivers will put on a special show at the Racetrack Grandstand, and in the evening the entertainment feature will be Hoot Gibson and his champion cowboys and cowgirls.

Storrowton Village will add its picturesque atmosphere to the Exposition with old-time costume dancing on the green each afternoon and a vesper hymn sing at the Church every day at 5 p. m.

Come See Your Hero

In addition, the Exposition is sponsoring this year an authors' conference and book sale at The Meetin' House, at Storrowton, where many distinguished American authors will give informal talks during the week.

Among the celebrities who will speak are Thornton W. Burgess, Frederic F. Van de Water, Betty Bacon Blunt, Barbara B. Stevens, Charles J. Dutton, Pres. Roswell Gray Ham of Mount Holyoke College and Dr. Mary P. Dole.

Monday, Sept. 15, has been set aside as Governors' and Children's Day. Tuesday, Sept. 16, will be Connecticut and New Hampshire Day. Wednesday, Sept. 17, has been designated Maine, Pennsylvania and Delaware Day. Thursday, Sept. 18, will honor Vermont and New Jersey. Friday, Sept. 19, is Rhode Island and New York Day, with Massachusetts and Grange Day coming as the finale on Saturday, Sept. 20.

Music will be furnished by Edwin Franko Goldman and his symphonic band at the opening of the Exposition on Sunday, with an evening concert scheduled for 9:30 to 10 p. m.

Navy Seeks Office In So. Weymouth

The Navy Department has requested office space in a vacant garage building at the rear of the South Weymouth fire station in Columbian Square as temporary headquarters for officials directing the preliminary construction work on the $5,000,000 naval dirigible base at South Weymouth.

The request to Town officials asked for sufficient room for five desks and eight men. The Navy Department declined space in the Weymouth Town Hall because it was not close enough to the scene of the big project.

Mrs. George S. Bishop of Fort Fairfield, Maine

Silver Jubilee Girl of the Eastern States Exposition, wife of Maine's "Typical Young Farm Couple," selected through a series of contests in that State.

Springfield's a Boom Town But Keeps Its Civic Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12 —Is Springfield a boom town? Yes and no.

A tidal wave of defense orders swept over this city in the early days of the Nation's awakening. It lifted Springfield to a new level of prosperity. It drew thousands of workers into its hard-pressed factories. Machines pounded the whole night through.

Yet in spite of this tremendous stimulation of industry, Springfield has kept its feet, and its head.

There are no noisy juke-joints, no undisciplined pay-day celebrations, no encampment of crowded trailers.

Springfield is an example of what a boom town should be. It takes it all in a civic stride that maintains a normal balance even under abnormal conditions.

Typical of City

But that normal balance is typical of the city. Springfield split fairly even in the last national election. It has a Democratic Mayor and a Republican-dominated Council. Its factories are a cross-section of American manufacturing. They turn out everything from oil burners to underwear.

To show how employment has jumped in comparison with other years, the Chamber of Commerce consults its index of employment covering 300 firms, and representing a 60 per cent cross section of total employment.

In the boom year of 1929, the employment figure was 47,700.

In 1933, the depth of the depression, it dropped to 27,000.

The first of July of this year, it had rocketed to 54,000.

An index of pay rolls in 60 factories in 1933 recorded a weekly pay roll of $155,000.

The latest report turns up the figure of $905,000.

Retail trade, which has registered a normal of $70,000,000 since 1929, shot up to $110,000,000 for the past year.

Relief Rolls Shrink

In August, 1939, some 2,000 residents of Springfield were on relief. There are 800 on the lists now, most of them unemployable. WPA rolls for this region, which includes Springfield, have dropped about two-thirds.

In 1939 the Springfield Employment Office received 10,000 applications for jobs. Today the office reports no male labor available.

The answer to Springfield's defense against a "defense boom" is found in its diversified industries and the fact that the Government spreads its defense orders out over as wide an area as possible.

The switch-over from peacetime products to defense materials was made quickly, and the city has had the good fortune to avoid the "mushroom" prosperity that has thrown other communities out of balance for years.

Springfield well remembers the experience it had in the World War days, when the United States Armory—Springfield's one non-typical industry—ballooned overnight and later deflated with unpleasant results.

Business Just Expands

The Armory has expanded this time, too, increasing from 1,000 to 7,000 employees, but many of them come from outside the area and the Armory's growth has been only a minor fraction of the total expansion.

Virtually no new industries have been started. Instead, the regular ones have changed production, taken up slack in employment, and added to their facilities.

The Westinghouse plant, which ordinarily makes refrigerators and air-conditioning machines, is turning out fuses and special defense equipment.

R. I. Capitol at Last Is Paid For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12—The Rhode Island State Capitol, after four decades, finally has been paid in full.

Commemorating the event is an exhibition this week at the museum of the Rhode Island School of Design. On display is a series of pictures showing progress in construction of the building on Capitol Hill. Also displayed are several designs which were submitted in the competition and rejected.

The architect of the structure, Charles Follen McKim, also was the architect for Columbia University and the restoration of the White House. He was a partner of Stanford White.

The cornerstone for the building was laid Oct. 15, 1896, and it was completed in 1899.

New Course at Brown

An experimental course conducted at Brown University during the summer in higher mathematics, in connection with the national defense program, has proved so successful that a similar course will be continued through the coming year, Dean Roland G. D. Richardson, of Brown's Graduate School, announced this week.

Dean Richardson said the program of research and instruction would be designed to meet what the National Research Council has described as a "critical need" for training experts who can apply higher mathematics to special problems in defense industries, especially aviation.

No tuition is charged for those advanced students accepted for the course in applied mathematics.

The course will be a part of the Engineering Defense Training Program of the United States Office of Education. It also is supported by the Carnegie Foundation.

A notable list of professors was engaged for the summer course, many of whom probably will be retained for the new session, Dean Richardson said. Among those teaching on the staff this past summer were Richard von Mises, former director of the Institute of Applied Mathematics at the University of Berlin; Kurt O. Freidrichs, Professor of Mathematics at New York University, and Stefan Bergmann, of M. I. T.

Included in the subjects to be taught will be numerical and graphical methods in applied mathematics, aerodynamics and elasticity. The studies will deal with specialized problems related to airplane construction, shipbuilding, gun manufacture and optical instruments.

G. O. P. Garden Party

Republicans in Rhode Island took the first step looking to their campaign of 1942 this week when a garden party for members of the Party was held at Harborview, the Newport estate of Mrs. Paul Fitz-Simons, national Republican committeewoman from this State. Mrs. FitzSimons is the mother of former Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, now a naval officer stationed in the Panama Canal Zone.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of North Attleboro, and Republican State Chairman James O. McManus were among the speakers.

No public mention has yet been made of any potential candidates for Governor or other offices which will be voted upon next year.

Defense Pipe Delayed

The Jamestown (R. I.) Water Company finally has received its new pipe after fighting several weeks of priorities red tape.

The company, which provides water for the Town of Jamestown, on the Island of Conanicut in Narragansett Bay, found it needed additional pipe some weeks ago to provide additional mains for Forts Getty and Wetherill, on the Island.

A customary order for pipe was returned with the notation that the order could not be filled because of priorities. The company was required to fill out several documents and have them approved by Brig. Gen. Ralph E. Haines, commanding officer of the Narragansett Bay defenses. In spite of the fact that the pipe was needed for the mains at the army camps, a wait of several weeks ensued before the priority rating was obtained and the order filled.

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Gain for Japanese Liberals Seen in Emperor's Activity

MANILA, Sept. 12 (AP)—Establishment of national defense headquarters directly under the Emperor of Japan represents an important victory for Japanese liberals in their long fight to check the imperialistic campaigns of radical Army officers, in the opinion of observers here.

The new organization, these sources feel, indicates the extent to which Japan is feeling the United States and British economic pressure, and the increasing awareness of dangers from the Far-Eastern military preparations of American, British, Chinese, and Dutch forces.

Japanese liberals are hoping for a deal with the United States under which Washington will at least relax the order freezing Japanese credits and other economic pressure.

To insure any success in this plan, it is absolutely necessary to tighten control over militarists in Manchukuo and Indo-China. The Army began the Manchurian incident and the China affair without orders from Tokyo under conditions of internal unrest far less grave than those of today. Hence, there is an ever-present current danger of such independent action by the Army.

Closer Control of Army

The fact the censor passed the Associated Press report of the new organization indicates the bureaucratic Government of Japan is attempting to convince the United States that active measures are being taken to eliminate this duality which has been responsible for numerous American representations.

The concurrent arrival of Prince Chichibu in Saigon suggests that the Emperor's elder brother is bringing the Ruler's personal order to military commanders in Indo-China to avoid any untoward incident. Prince Chichibu has acted in a similar capacity in the past.

In view of the reverence with which the Japanese regard their Emperor, the new headquarters under the throne provide a closer control over the fiery Kwangtun (Manchukuo) Army. This would tend to check any unauthorized move against the Soviet Union and simultaneously tighten internal control to prevent an uprising in the event of any deal with the United States.

Expansionists Displeased

Such a deal is bound to be unpopular with Nipponese expansionists because it would halt the spread of Japanese imperialism, and probably would mean substantial Japanese concessions.

Gen. Otozo Yamada, Commander of the new headquarters, commands a substantial following among the Army.

The domestic defense organization was extensively overhauled and strengthened last year. At that time it was believed liberal advisers to the Emperor fought unsuccessfully for creation of a separate headquarters directly under the throne, arguing that it would streamline defense measures. Radical Army officers opposed it because it would lessen the power of the War Minister and Chief of Staff, who are more directly aligned with the dominant Army group.

Control Drafted

TOKYO, Sept. 12 (AP)—Moving to give the Government further wartime control of civilian life, the General Mobilization Commission approved today drafts of imperial ordinances to control all commodities, direct all land transportation, and requisition medical facilities and personnel.

The War Office announced appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Torashiro Kawabe as Chief of Staff of the new national defense headquarters under Gen. Otozo Yamada.

In an interview with Domei he said the purpose of the headquarters would be to co-ordinate the people and Army in air defense.

Meanwhile, Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye was received in audience by the Emperor. Domei said he reported on general administrative affairs.

So-called "peace shares" displayed a firmer tone than war industrials on the Tokyo Exchange today.

British Expect Speeding Up Of Armament From America

Continued from Page 1

the Atlantic from the American Continent to Iceland and maybe in other parts of the oceans too.

What Effect on Production?

In the meantime what greatly concerns Britain is the effect which the President's declaration will have on American attitude to the war, and particularly on the speed of United States production.

These two factors, it has been brought home here lately, are of paramount importance just now in the war situation. They are far more critical for the time being than the battle of the Atlantic which, as shipping losses lately have shown, is being won by increased British efforts together with the great assistance already afforded by the American patrol system.

Britain has learned the hard lesson in the past few weeks that United States support for the war has suffered definite setbacks and that American production fell short of expectations.

The view has been spreading here that American output will not be satisfactory until the United States is actually at war.

This view has been ardently fostered by some recent American visitors to Britain and more lately encouraged by British official spokesmen, including Prime Minister Churchill, and was particularly strongly voiced by the Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, when in London recently.

Public's Attitude Awaited

Britain therefore awaits evidence that the American people will whole-heartedly back the President in his new momentous move.

A free Britain naturally could not expect Americans to cease expressing their individual views on the war, even though those views be opposed to Allied interests. What has been most disturbing to Britain lately are reports of the extent to which such views have been given support throughout the United States.

The fact that Japan was not mentioned is taken here as an encouraging sign that United States-Japanese relations are less critical.

It is realized here that the President's main purpose was to convince all Americans that they could not maintain the idea of a free life in a world in which the Nazis gained undisputed control of the seas.

That the United States will use its Navy to prevent this domination is the next step in the direction of full shooting participation. By taking steps in time to give decisive help to Britain and Russia, Americans may save themselves from the necessity for eventually much deeper involvement.

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Vicinity of Montreal Gains in Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Many of the smaller centers of Quebec, particularly in the vicinity of Montreal, have shown population gains, according to preliminary figures issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Much of this increase is due to war industries which have cropped up in certain centers. In a few cases, the population has dropped in some rural places, these mostly noted for their farming. In the rural localities where the population has taken a drop, it is being felt by the farmers and there is now a pronounced shortage of farm labor.

Many of the hands who have left have gone into war industries in some form or another, or have enlisted in the Army, Navy, or Air Force.

Women to Help Fire Big So. African Guns

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, Sept. 12 (AP)—Women will help fire South Africa's coastal artillery, it was decided today, following an experiment showing they made first rate operators of the delicate control instruments.

British Far East Air Head Confers in East Indies

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Sept. 12 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke Popham, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in the Far East, arrived here yesterday for visits with the Governor-General and Army and Navy authorities.

Thailand Ruled on Authoritarian Lines

Type of National Socialism adopted, with State in full control; schools on practical basis.

By Vanya Oakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGKOK, Thailand—Thailand today is developing a state which is almost an exact copy of the earlier years of Nazi Germany. There amid gilded temples, Buddhas, and sacred white elephants are the symptoms of a National Socialism.

The political setup resembles Italy. Nominally a Kingdom, the motivating force is a Major-General, Luang Bipul Songgram, the Army's strong man.

General Songgram is well-chosen to fill his particular role. He has a strong Oriental face with determined eyes, capable-looking hands and an unusually gentle mouth for a military man—he was educated at a French military college. He carries himself with the straight military bearing.

General Songgram has been charged with being pro-Japanese, especially since Japan intervened in the Indo-China dispute. Actually General Songgram is pro-Siamese. He saw the obvious opportunity, with Indo-China in confusion, to try and get back the territory France appropriated over a period of 40 years, some 200,000 square miles of land formerly Siamese.

Progress Under State Leadership

The present Thai regime has been in power only since 1932, less than 10 years, and great strides have been made in this time, all under State, not individual, auspices.

There is in progress a scheme of national education, that is to bring all education entirely under the control of the State. The Thais have begun, not with some of the fancier types of higher education, but with elementary vocational schools.

In 1938—or as the Thais figure it, in the Buddhist Era 2481—a special grant was made for the reorganization of these vocational schools. Fifty-two public schools have been taken over. One hundred nineteen new vocational schools opened in the Provinces. In all, there are 171 vocational institutions, with nearly 6,000 students, and the plan is to double this number.

The schools are well housed, in new buildings, not elaborate but excellently planned, from a practical and health point of view. The workshops are extremely well equipped. Many of them are boarding schools with good dormitory quarters.

Studies of Practical Value

The subjects taught include carpentry, weaving, sewing, agriculture, girls' handiwork, metal work, brick and mortar, pottery, other similar trades. As was explained to me, Thailand is trying to avoid the error so many Oriental countries have made in adopting Western education, i. e., giving the students only book knowledge, and none of practical value. The State is endeavoring to avoid creating a white collar class which regards manual labor as degrading.

One of the principal difficulties has been to find skilled teachers. So the Ministry of Public Education has opened schools for this purpose; they are training on an average of 500 teachers from the Provinces a year.

Much emphasis is laid on physical education. A great deal is made of athletic meets, and a large new national stadium has just been completed. There is a large-scale public health campaign in progress.

Police Hold Extensive Power

In line with the National Socialist theory are the large powers given to the Police Department. Formerly there were two departments, the City Police functioning in Bangkok and the other large city, Dhonburi; and the Provincial Police. These two have now been reorganized into one body, responsible to the Ministry of the Interior. It has all the usual police duties, spread out over the Provinces, which is sensible enough considering the sparsely populated areas. It also handles immigration matters.

The criminal investigation department is the one which has the strongest power. In addition to attending to the customary criminal activities, it has certain political duties. One section observes the activities of aliens who are under suspicion, another section keeps observation over persons accused of any political offenses who have been liberated. Still another section keeps watch over the activities of Government employees, both past and present, where there is reason for suspicion. A fourth section controls the activities of laborers and Communists.

Close Watch on Press

There is also a Club and Press section. This section supervises the registration of clubs, printing presses and newspaper editors, and the examination of news items published within the Kingdom. And a Cinematograph Section. This section censors films to be shown to the public, advertisement posters, books, news items, and leaflets concerning the cinema.

Thailand's patriotism at the moment is practical, not fanatic. There are certain vital things which need doing, and the Thais are doing them, with energy and foresight. That the pattern happens to resemble National Socialism is not accidental. But neither need it be taken to be a sinister political portent. All Oriental peoples are devastatingly practical; they care little for theories. Their criterion is, does it work? The Thais watched Germany, and formed the impression that its economic principles worked—in their judgment better than democratic ones. And they have therefore set about adopting certain of these fundamentals.

Whether this embryonic dictatorship will develop militaristic tendencies will depend upon the outcome of the assortment of wars now in progress, to some extent. It will also, to a great extent, depend upon the attitude America and England adopt toward Thailand.

Wide World

Thailand Youth Organization on Parade

The company of the organization, which is called Yuvajon, shown on the parade field during a review held by members of the Fascist Party. The inset pictures Maj. Gen. Luang Bipul Songgram, the Army's strong man. He saw the opportunity while Indo-China was in confusion to try and get back the territory France appropriated over four decades.

Thailand's Resources For Defense Studied

By the Associated Press

Bangkok, Thailand, Sept. 12

A Nation-wide survey of important supplies has been ordered by Premier Luang Bipul Songgram. Officials asserted that it would facilitate measures to ensure adequate supplies in event of emergencies.

[Establishment by Japan of a new National Defense headquarters under the Emperor has added to the uncertainty felt in the Far East regarding Japan's possible next move. With Japanese troops already occupying French Indo-China—next door to Thailand—and with speculation still strong over the possibility of a Japanese thrust further south, the Thai Government is maintaining a constant vigil for any eventuality.]

First Day With New Army: Enthusiasm and Also Grousing

Continued from Page 1

cers are particularly careful to share all hardships with their command.

Wore the Wrong Tie

But then there was a Dartmouth College graduate complaining bitterly because he had to serve under an officer who had come from a state agricultural college. "It isn't right," he complained. "Since you come from a Boston newspaper you know that Dartmouth is better than any of those."

He seemed rather surprised when I told him that it didn't seem to me to make very much difference in an officer's qualifications what college he came from. I suspect he will see this matter in a somewhat different light later on. But for the moment it was obvious that an acute sense of social distinction had been hurt.

Umpire's Decisions Disputed

On the other side of the picture was a young tank captain. He came out of the woods hunting an umpire. No one gave him a chance to explain why he was there and he was ruled a prisoner and pushed aside. A little later the matter was clarified and he was told he had put an antitank gun out of action and that his tank was still "fighting."

He looked tremendously pleased, hurried back into the swamp to his hidden tank and in another five minutes he was credited with two more guns. Later in the afternoon we saw his tank far down the road, leading the advance and mopping up three other gun crews in succession because each time he managed to bring them under his fire before they saw him coming out of the woods.

A dozen times during the day frenzied arguments took place over umpire decision, the enlisted men and sergeants stating their cases to colonels and generals with the same insistence and persistence and lack of restraint as a Sunday baseball crowd. These men wanted their credits for their individual bits of work and fought for them as though it mattered.

Incidentally around Winnfield tonight the soldiers are swarming the ice cream parlors (and I mean ice cream parlors seriously) like boys out of school. Some are grousing about having to be in the army and others are singing.

What does it all add up to? You can't tell much about an army in one day and this was my first with it. But here is the picture of that first day.

Southern War Games Involve 500 Planes

By the Associated Press

With Armies in Louisiana, Sept. 12.

An air force of 500 representative American fighting and bombing planes converged on Louisiana and Texas airports today, preparing to add realistic air support to the Second and Third armies in their gigantic war games.

Army, Navy, and Marine pilots have been coming from all directions this week to band together into air task forces as they would in the event of actual hostilities. The group includes 450-mile-an-hour fighters and 300-mile-an-hour bombers. There will be one such force with each of the field armies.

Another Nazi Beaten in Paris

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 12 (AP)—Informed sources reported today another attack on a German Army man in Paris in the reprisals and counter-reprisals between occupying authorities and opposition forces.

The German was clubbed by an unidentified assailant as he was leaving the Ambassadeurs Theater in the Champs Elysées district.

The assailant fled before he could be identified.

[Germans shot three French hostages last Aug. 31 in retaliation for attacks on Germans in occupied France and arrested more after two attacks which followed within 12 hours of the execution.]

There are now 34,000 persons held in French prisons for various crimes, according to a Paris announcement made by Joseph Barthélemy, Minister of Justice. The figure does not include those in concentration camps in which the bulk of the opposition as well as Jews and foreigners are held. Nor was it clear whether the announcement included three German prisons in Paris and others elsewhere.

Yesterday a policeman was shot near the town of Douai, near the Belgian border, by an alleged accomplice of Communists whom he had arrested, Paris newspapers reported.

The policeman arrested the alleged Communists for distributing propaganda material, the reports said.

In Paris one of the new anti-Communist courts sentenced seven persons, including two women, to prison terms varying from two to seven years.

A military court at Clermont-Ferrand handed down two sentences of five years each for distribution of Communist tracts.

Lindbergh Lists Warmongers

Continued from Page 1

said, that she can make the United States responsible for the war "financially, as well as militarily, I believe that England would have negotiated a peace in Europe many months ago and be better off for doing so."

Mr. Lindbergh said he could understand why the Jewish people desired the overthrow of the Nazi regime.

"The persecution they suffered in Germany would be sufficient to make bitter enemies of any race. No person with a sense of the dignity of mankind can condone the persecution of the Jewish race in Germany."

He advised, however, "that instead of agitating for war, the Jewish groups in this country should be opposing it in every possible way, for they will be among the first to feel its consequences."

Tolerance, he declared, "cannot survive war and devastation."

"Their greatest danger to this country," he said of the Jews, "lies in their large ownership and influence in our motion pictures, our press, our radio, and our Government."

Charging the international situation had been used to obtain a third presidential term, the flier declared "The power of the Roosevelt Administration depends upon the maintenance of a wartime emergency."

"The danger of the Roosevelt Administration lies in its subterfuge," he said. "While its members have promised us peace, they have led us to war—heedless of the platform upon which they were elected.

"If any one of these groups—the British, the Jewish, or the Administration—stops agitating for war, I believe there will be little danger of our involvement."

Mr. Lindbergh assailed the lend-lease program for sending a major part of American plane production abroad.

"Today, two years after the start of the war," he said, "the American Army has only a few hundred thoroughly modern bombers and fighters—less, in fact, than Germany is able to produce in a single month."

"Ever since its inception, our arms program has been laid out for the purpose of carrying on the war in Europe far more than for the purpose of building an adequate defense for America."

Berlin Tone Seen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—A White House secretary today likened the speech of Charles A. Lindbergh at Des Moines, Iowa, last night to the "outpourings of Berlin" in recent days.

Asked to comment on the speech in which Mr. Lindbergh charged "the British, the Jewish, and the Roosevelt Administration" were the "three most important groups which have been pressing this country toward war," the press secretary, Stephen Early, told reporters:

"You have seen the outpourings of Berlin in the last three or four days. You saw what Linbergh said last night. I think there is a striking similarity between the two."

New Education Minister

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 12 (AP)—Luis Sanchez Ponton resigned last night as Minister of Education and was succeeded by Octavio Bejar Vazquez, Federal Attorney General. Señor Ponton long had been under the fire of influential sections of the press and of a number of political parties for alleged communistic leanings.

Canadian Soldiers' Dependents May Get Larger Grants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—An increase in the size of allowances granted to soldiers' dependents, was urged in a resolution passed at a special conference held here recently, attended by the Board of Control, Toronto members of the House of Commons and Senate, and 50 representatives of various auxiliaries connected with Toronto active service regiments.

Numerous cases of actual hardship were mentioned at the meeting to show that many soldiers' families, in which there are large numbers of children, are finding it almost impossible to exist on the $79 monthly allowance now granted. The City is to take care of needy cases until action is forthcoming from Federal authorities, Mayor Fred Conboy promised.

R. A. A. F. Not Going To Russia Directly

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Sept. 12 (AP) — Royal Australian Air Force formations as such will not be sent to Russia, Air Minister John McEwen said yesterday, adding that as infiltration of R. A. A. F. personnel into the Royal Air Force was proceeding rapidly, Australian fliers might possibly see service in Russia if R. A. F. units are sent there.

Under imperial war policy, the Australian Government must be considered before any change in disposition of Australian units can be made.

Moscow Wants U. S. To Speed Mission

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The United States Moscow mission, headed by W. Averell Harriman, may not remain in London any longer than a day, an informed American source said today, because of Russian urging for prompt arrival in the Soviet Capital.

The mission is expected here early next week.

Molotoff Accuses Bulgarians Of Full Aid in Axis Drive

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (AP)—Warning that Bulgaria was preparing to participate in the Nazi attack on Soviet Russia, Soviet Foreign Commisar Vyacheslaff Molotoff formally accused Bulgaria of acting as a full-scale base for German-Italian land, sea, and air attacks on Russia. He strongly intimated that Russian reprisals would be swift and stern.

The Foreign Commissar's warning was made in a long statement handed to the Bulgarian Minister in Moscow and broadcast on the Moscaw Radio.

The Crimea, the Caucasus, and Odessa are the main objectives of the Axis forces concentrating in Bulgaria, Mr. Molotoff charged.

Long before the German attack on Russia, he said, Bulgaria had evinced lack of loyalty and friendship for Russia, its long-time friend, and had been warned repeatedly as far back as last January.

A Jumping-Off Place

This was even before Bulgaria signed with the Axis in March, a step which caused Britain to sever relations.

Citing Bulgaria's role as a jumping-off place for German-Italian attacks on Yugoslavia and Greece last April, Mr. Molotoff alleged a long list of more extensive acts against Russia. They included:

Concentration of German-Italian troops in Bulgaria.

Use of Bulgarian airdromes.

Preparation of the Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas as bases for submarines and warships which are being concentrated there under personal command of Grand Admiral Erich Raeder of the German Navy.

Use of Bulgarian railways to transport troops, naval forces and materials for Germany.

Use of a German-built bridge across the Danube River at Ruschuk, Bulgaria.

Likened to Rumania

For its own part, the Soviet statement said, Bulgaria is going the way of Rumania as a "place d'armies" for the Axis; has falsely tried to blame Russia for bombing Bulgarian territory; has permitted a hostile campaign in the semi-official press; and permitted an attempted shooting of a Soviet Deputy Military Attaché in the heart of Sofia Sept. 1.

Without making a direct threat, the Russian statement concluded with this strong implication of trouble to come for Bulgaria:

"According to the deep convictions of the Soviet Government, this attitude of the Bulgarian Government to a high degree does not correspond with the interests of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian Nation."

Horthy Sees Hitler

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP)—Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, and Hungarian Premier Laszlo de Bardossy visited Adolf Hitler at his field headquarters from Sept. 8 until Sept. 10, it was announced officially yesterday.

The Führer decorated the Hungarian Regent with the knight's cross to the iron cross.

Biggers Says U. S. and Britain To Swamp Axis Output in '43

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP)—John Biggers, U. S. Lend-Lease Director in London, said today the combined efforts of the United States and Great Britain should outdo Axis production by the middle of 1943.

"When Hitler chose his mechanized war effort," Mr. Biggers said, "he certainly chose an effort which is right up our alley."

Mr. Biggers said he was aware of British criticism of United States production, but declared he was positive the "first major wave of United States production will be harvested in December of this year."

He exhibited production charts he said had not yet been made public in the United States.

The charts showed:

Small Arms Ammunition—Production now double what it was a year ago. By December present production will be doubled.

Machine Guns—Present production high, but will be almost doubled by December.

Aluminum—No increase until after January, 1942.

Magnesium — More than doubled in the past year.

Machine Tools — Production now four times its previous peak.

Merchant Ships—There has been a modest acceleration and a big jump in August of this year.

Military Aircraft—Here, Mr. Biggers said, he could give actual figures.

"One year ago we turned out 500 planes a month," he said. "In July, 1941, the figure was 1,455 while in August it was 1,854. By December it will be above 2,000.

Military Rifles — production twice what it was a year ago. Modest increases expected from now on.

Smokeless Powder — Four times what it was a year ago and will increase 20 per cent between now and December.

Tanks—"A good many hundreds are being produced each month, and the total will be doubled between now and December."

20 and 37 Millimeter Guns—No production a year ago. Fair production now, which will be doubled by December.

"I know there has been disappointment about American production," Mr. Biggers said. "But you must remember the very nature of mass production means you consume a lot of time getting started. Once you line up your industries, you get your harvest of effort."

Mr. Biggers estimated the United States will be turning out a ship a day by next year. He said he brought with him to Britain two machine tool experts—Adolph Foerster of Cincinnati and Charles Moore of San Francisco.

Germans Admit Difficulties On Central Front in Russia

Continued from Page 1

fantry and systematically annihilated them part at a time."

In one engagement alone, it said, Soviet tank crews destroyed 79 German tanks and 32 guns and killed 2,500 Germans.

Russians pictured heavy Soviet attacks along a 400-mile front from Gomel to Velikie Luki.

Meanwhile, Baltic fleet naval pilots were said to have joined Red Army fliers in the defense of Leningrad, which has been under 123 air-raid alarms. Russians said, however, that German raiders reached the city proper for the first time Tuesday.

In the Far North, where snow now covers the Khibin Mountains, Soviet troops were reported to have repulsed a Finnish-German attempt to cut the Murmansk-Leningrad railway.

Bitter fights in the northern area were reported by Berlin informants who said the German forces advanced despite "stubborn resistance and widespread mine fields." One Army corps reported cleaning up 6,700 mines in two days while taking Soviet field positions and one town, military sources said.

Soviet losses in this area were estimated here at 1,200 prisoners, 12 tanks and 60 artillery pieces. At another point in the same sector DNB said the Germans made further territorial gains as well.

In Berlin there has been a considerable stream of news agency messages from the front, belittling Soviet attacks on the central front, which are termed a "relief offensive."

[The description was not explained, but Russians themselves have pointed to the Central Front operations as one means of relieving German pressure against the Red Army flanks.]

Military spokesmen insisted that German arms easily took care of the Soviet forces hurled against them.

Speaking of the approaching winter, DNB said "the Soviets know quite well they will have taken still more heavy German blows before winter comes." Army men said there would be two more months of good fighting weather, even on the northern front.

Germans said 1,200 Russians were killed in two battles on the Karelian Isthmus this week.

An Italian division has crossed the Dnieper River in southern Russia in a district which hitherto had not been attacked, according to the German radio.

The Italians were said to have occupied bridgeheads on the river's east bank.

Leahy Sees Petain About Conference Of U. S. Envoys

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 12 (AP)—U. S. Ambassador William Leahy called on Marshal Philippe Petain today for a conference concerning his week-end meeting with two other United States representatives, Alexander W. Weddell and Myron C. Taylor, in Barcelona, Spain. Mr. Taylor, fresh from conferences in Washington, had stopped off at Barcelona on his way back to Rome as President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican. Mr. Weddell is Ambassador to Spain.

Mr. Leahy took with him the full English text of President Roosevelt's speech last night announcing that German and Italian war vessels entering American defense waters would be sunk on sight.

The Ambassador also outlined the progress of the United States defense program.

Camacho Accepts Sinarquistas' Offer

MEXICO CITY, D. F., Sept. 12 (AP)—Avila Camacho, President of Mexico, announced last night his willingness to accept an offer of the semi-military Sinarquistas to colonize deserted regions of Lower California.

The Sinarquistas have been opposed bitterly by all of Mexico's labor organizations, as well as the Government Party of the Mexican revolution, which have accused them of being Nazi-Fascists, a charge the Sinarquistas deny.

The sinarquistas offered recently to display their patriotism by tilling the land in the deserted regions of Lower California, organizing industries and building projected Federal roads at 50 per cent of the total amount earmarked for the work in the Government budget.

Syrian Peace Tests Allied Pledges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Viewed purely in terms of military strategy the recent liberation of Syria might be considered a minor incident; viewed from a wider perspective it may yet prove among the decisive events of this war. Already many Arabs, and not merely in Syria, regard the Syrian peace, following upon the Allied victory, as a test case for the value of British pledges in this war and, thus, for the whole future of Anglo-Arab relations. The importance of these relations hardly needs stressing.

The Syrian campaign has been won. Can the same be said of the Syrian peace? With its innumerable, political, strategic and economic implications, peace is even more important than was the military victory. Its final success depends upon the good will not of two but of three nations and, what is more, not former enemies are involved in it, but friends: the Syrians, the British, and the Free French.

In so far as Great Britain is concerned the issue is clear. Both Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Minister of War Anthony Eden have state unequivocally that Britain seeks no advantages in Syria for itself and that it is anxious to secure Syria's independence.

Observance of Treaty

Having by armed intervention freed the country from the dangers of German domination, with all that such domination would mean in the national, religious, and economic spheres, Britain is determined to see that the Franco-Syrian Treaty of 1936 is honored and, moreover, extended.

Besides, Britain has promised to include Syria in the sterling bloc and to lift the blockade. It is keeping that promise and is already opening to Syria both the nearer and the further markets of the world. Under the misrule of Vichy, Syria was on the verge of starvation. Britain, on the other hand, has from the very first day of the campaign been providing Syria with foodstuffs and other essential materials. Approximately 4,400 tons of kerosene have been delivered, as well as 1,000 tons of sugar and 6,500 tons of wheat, of which 150 tons are being sent per day.

And yet some Arabs appear to be doubting Britain's promise of independence. They are baffled by Britain's decision to entrust the interim administration and the preliminary negotiations to the Free French, and they suspect some sinister designs behind that decision.

The Cause for Doubt

Yet while France's historical interests in Syria cannot suddenly be swept aside, there is not the slightest reason to question Britain's word that those rights will be preserved only in so far "as they do not prejudice the rights and sovereignty of the Syrians themselves." Gen. Charles de Gaulle is already handing over many functions to the Syrians, and he is increasing the replacement of French officials by native ones.

There is also reason to believe that General de Gaulle is determined to negotiate with the Syrians a treaty of independence even while the war is still on. And both Britain and the Free French are resolved to leave the settling of the final political form of Syria and Lebanon to the Syrians themselves.

It cannot be denied that Syrian uneasiness of the French administration is not altogether unjustified. In the past that administration has rarely provided an attractive page in the history of French rule. Many French officials regard the Syrians as "natives," and their country as an easy ground for personal enrichment. Corruption was widespread. Even before its moral and material collapse in 1940 had discredited France in Arab eyes, many Syrians felt contempt for their "protector."

It is for the Generals de Gaulle and Georges Catroux to establish standards of Free French administration, the integrity and efficiency of which will transform that contempt into genuine respect. But there is no doubt that they are determined to achieve this.

The responsibility rests, however, not solely upon British and Free French shoulders. The responsibilities of the Syrians themselves are even greater. No Arab community surpases them in intelligence and political consciousness. Their obvious mission today is to serve as an example for all their Arab brethren throughout the Near East.

It is for them to prove that rampant individualism and inner political strife will be replaced by unity. And they alone can prove their political realism by setting their own house in order before aspiring to lead the Arab world towards Pan-Arab goals. Though Pan-Arab ideals will never cease to inspire every Arab patriot, the realization of such ideals is obviously not a war-time measure.

Syria's most immediate tasks would seem to be the achievement of inner unity and discipline and the establishment of an efficient native administration. For purely spiritual inspiration there are the glorious traditions of Arab history and the supremely valid commands of the country's two prevailing religions, Islam and Christianity.

In a struggle as it is waged today between the forces of civilization and those of barbarism, what is common to these two creeds is far more important than what may separate them. Their commands obviously provide the most potent spiritual guidance.

Few nations are better qualified to rule themselves than are the Syrians. Their drive and imagination and their intellectual perspicacity are second to none in the Arab world. But independence can acquire a true meaning only if it is borne by spiritual integrity and national unity.

These neither the British nor the Free French can provide. The Syrians alone can do it. Thus, they alone can and must make of the recent Allied victory over Hitlerite Vichy the foundation of true and lasting independence—of an independence, moreover, which will prove beneficial not only to the Syrians themselves but to the entire Arab world.

Hitler's Winter Relief Call Stresses Soldiers' Sacrifices

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP)—Success "unheard of in world history" has rewarded the German soldier's sacrifice "in blood, sweat, worries and privations," Adolf Hitler told the German Nation today in a written appeal for contributions to the Winter Relief Fund.

The Führer reminded the Germans that he was appealing for the ninth time and told them their contributions would strengthen Germany both at home and at the front, giving the Nation's soldiers evidence "that the entire German people stands behind them and that their fight is not in vain. . . ."

"Our armed forces," he told the Nation, "in these historic days are fighting in a gigantic struggle for existence or nonexistence of the German Nation, yet, more than that, for the maintenance of that Europe which for thousands of years was the benefactor of culture and civilization of humanity and shall be so again in the future.

"As once in the interior, so today in the hostile outside world, Jewish capitalism and Bolshevism have united in an attempt to destroy the National Socialist German Reich as a strong bulwark of this new Europe and, above all, to wipe out our people.

"For two years the German soldier has offered his blood and life for the protection of our precious homeland and our people. Just now, united with our Allies, he is fighting from northernmost Europe to the shores of the Black Sea against an enemy who is not human but is made up of beasts.

"May the German homeland, by its support and its own sacrifices, show itself worthy of the heroic deeds of its sons. Your contributions will strengthen our National Socialist interior community and strengthen the front in the consciousness that the entire German people stands behind them and that their fight is not in vain but made effective with the help of the great National Socialist community ideal."

"The world can see, therefore, that the front and the homeland in the German Reich are in a faithful, sworn unity and for that reason cannot be defeated."

Capital Punishment Off in New Zealand

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Sept. 12 (CP)—The New Zealand Parliament passed a bill abolishing capital punishment and flogging in accordance with Labor Party policy.

Since the Labor Government has been in power all capital sentences for murders have been commuted to life imprisonment, and floggings have been ordered not carried out.

East Meets West

Wide World

Indian Ruler Visits Singapore

British imperialism triumphed in the meeting between Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Britain's Far Eastern Commander in Chief, and Lieut. Gen. Farzand-i-Khas, Maharajah of Patiala, largest and most important Sikh State of India, who came to Malaya to visit Indian troops which form an important part of the Imperial Force in this vital sector of Britain's Eastern defenses. Upon the outbreak of war, the Maharajah placed resources of his state at the disposal of the British Government. His army comprises two cavalry regiments, four infantry battalions and one horse artillery battery. Passed by British censor.

India's Armed Forces at Peak; Value to Empire Increases

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12 (BPS)—A rapid expansion of all armed and defense forces during the last year has built up India's fighting facilities to a degree unprecedented in its history. Today it stands ready to play a vital role in the British Empire's war against the Nazis and Fascists, according to an authoritative analysis of the present Indian fighting forces.

There were 237,000 men in the Indian Army when the war broke out. Most of those troops were seasoned in border warfare. They formed the nucleus of the new and enlarged Indian Army. During the last year alone 460,000 men entered this branch of the service, bringing the present total to more than 750,000 men.

India's navy is small, but considerably larger today than at the start of the war, when the entire navy comprised 120 officers and 1,300 men. Enlistments during the last year have swelled the personnel 150 per cent; added to the small patrol fleet of five sloops, one surveying vessel and one depot ship, have been a number of modern anti-submarine boats, minesweepers and patrol craft.

Two new armed sloops have been launched and others are forthcoming. The lone patrol ship which the Indian Navy entered the war with, the Pathan, was sunk. Though many of the new seamen had never seen the ocean before they enlisted, and therefore presented a serious taxing of teaching facilities during the last year, reports now indicate a high degree of efficiency in the Indian Navy has been achieved.

At the Ordnance Artificers School facilities were geared to train 840 ordnance workers a year when the school was first opened in 1939. Already it has been expanded to turn out 6,000 trained workers a year, and soon it will be enabled to double its current output.

Members of the Indian Army serving overseas have distinguished themselves in battle in Libya, Ethiopia, Syria and Iran. There are more than 180,000 of these troops now ready for action at various points of the Empire.

With the approach of winter along the eastern front, many observers predict that the Axis forces will seek battle in milder climate. The resources of India would prove a rich attraction, but should the Nazis attempt an invasion of India, they would now find well trained troops waiting for them in India's mountain passes. The Italians would find the new Indian Navy on guard in the Indian Ocean.

British Cut Civilian Steel Consumption 4,350,000 Tons

LONDON, Sept. 12 (BPS)—Consumtpion of steel for civilian and non-military purposes in Great Britain has been reduced from an average of 6,750,000 tons per year in peacetime to 2,400,000 tons in 1940, according to an official analysis issued recently here.

Steel for use in the automobile industry has been cut from 530,000 tons to 30,000 tons a year, excluding steel used in vehicles built for the armed forces. This reduced amount is necessary for the manufacture of a limited number of needed commercial vans and trucks.

Consumption by railroad companies has been reduced from 600,000 tons to 420,000 tons a year. Reduction in the maintenance program has been severe, but this saving in steel has been partially offset by the need to provide various types of special equipment such as wagons to transport war materials.

Collieries have lowered their steel consumtpion from 530,000 to 380,000 tons a year, but measures of economy in the use of steel have been offset by the need to substitute steel roof supports to replace the large volume of timber imported before the war. Air raids by the Luftwaffe have also made these metal supports more desirable than wooden ones.

Public utilities, including electricity, gas, water and sewerage companies, have been included in these orders for reduction in the use of steel. Their supplies have been cut from 370,000 tons to 200,000 tons a year.

Consumption of steel by smaller concerns is also rigidly supervised. All building and civil engineering work costing in excess of $400 is subject to license which is only granted when such construction is seen to contribute to the war effort. Building plans are strictly examined to insure that a minimum amount of vital raw materials is required. In addition, all existing factories have been registered and the possibility of using these is studied before permission to build now structures is granted.

Steel can be obtained under license, however, for the maintenance of existing industrial equipment and for their repair without much difficulty. More stringent standards are applied in licensing new machinery and plants and in determining if idle equipment of the same type cannot be obtained elsewhere.

The use of steel in all industries producing consumers goods has also been severely restricted. Steel cannot, for example, be used for the manufacture of such products as bathroom fittings, metal windows, musical instruments, pianos, toys, umbrellas, lawn mowers and sports equipment. Only a limited amount of steel (in most cases, about 10 per cent of the amount used in 1938) can be used in such goods as cutlery, domestic hardware, steel pens, filing cabinets, typewriter spools, bicycles, door fittings and cash registers.

Subject to Permit

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, Sept. 12 (AP)—The South African Government advised importers and consumers yesterday that private purchase in the United States of steel, oil, and certain other articles no longer would be possible.

Beginning Sept. 15, it was announced, goods from countries outside the British Commonwealth would be subject to permit unless already in transit. There were minor exceptions.

In addition to steel and oil, the private purchase of metals, motor vehicles except passenger cars, fertilizers, machine tools, tobacco, sulphur, timber and agricultural machinery would be impossible.

Arrangements, however, may be made by the Government with other countries in the Commonwealth to obtain goods for essential purposes under the Lend-Lease Act.

Heavy Peruvian Losses In Attack on Ecuadoreans

QUITO, Ecuador, Sept. 12 (AP)—An official announcement Sept. 10 said a Peruvian surprise attack on Ecuadorean positions at Porotillo, in the northern part of El Oro Province, had been repulsed with heavy Peruvian losses.

The Government said Peruvian infantry supported by cavalry launched an attack yesterday on the town of 5,000 inhabitants, but was driven off.

Nazis Get Taste of Russian Winter

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Who spent 3½ years in Russia

With the first snowfall reported from northern Finland, General Weather, that doughty old warrior, swings into action on the whole Eastern Front. On the main fighting sectors farther south, references to "bottomless mud" in the dispatches of German war correspondents indicate the Nazis are getting a foretaste of the rainy season which doesn't start officially for several weeks.

Usually the heavy autumn rains do not begin in middle Russia until late September, while in the Ukraine they are a month behind Moscow. Farther to the west and northwest, in White Russia, Poland, the Baltic states and the Leningrad area, all of which are nearer the sea, the rains are heavier and begin earlier.

In Russian literature this period is tersely described as the "autumn roadlessness."

During this time the more sensible characters of Turgeneff, Tolstoy and Chekhoff put up their carriages and stayed home until the ground froze and the snow fell, when they harnessed up their troikas.

Tank for a Horse

People who had to move about did so entirely on horseback.

Before they are through, German commanders with their tanks bogged down and their supply lines cut may be prepared to trade their panzer columns for a horse.

For the German foot soldier, operating in areas where Russian scorched-earth policy has scarcely left a cowshed standing, the autumn period will be one of acute hardship and physical discomfort. As the gray days shorten, the driving wet wind grows colder, with nightly frosts increasing their intensity.

This period lasts through November into early December, when winter establishes its foothold. The mud freezes and the snow falls.

In the Leningrad area the slushy period lasts longer and sudden thaws are by no means infrequent in midwinter.

The vicissitudes of the 1939-40 Finnish campaign revealed the difficulties of mechanized war under heavy winter conditions. The mere operation of tanks and other motorized units is immensely complicated by the subzero cold, which freezes cooling systems and congeals lubricants. And though the ground underneath is hard, snowdrifts take the place of mud, and heav yblizzards, when the visibility is three feet from the end of one's nose, can immobilze whole columns for days.

Clothing Not Enough

The Germans may have made adequate provision for clothing their vast army for a winter campaign in Russia, but when the mercury stands at 20 below or lower, warm clothing, though essential is not enough. Without sufficient quantities of the proper foods, no amount of heavy furs seem to shut out the numbing cold. At a time when Germany and Nazi occupied Europe are facnig one of the bleakest and leanest winters in history, the food rations for the vast Eastern army will have to be drastically increased.

In the coming months weather conditions are likely to restrict the scale of aerial warfare on the Eastern Front and reduce the aid of the Luftwaffe to the land forces. A thousand feet up in the air moisture that falls to earth as cold rain coats the exposed surface of an airplane with ice, while storms and poor visibility keep aircraft grounded a goodly portion of the time throughout December and sometimes well into January.

Another restricting factor is the shortness of winter daylight in most Russian latitudes.

The spring thaw, which gets under way in mid-March or during April, depending on the latitude, ushers in the period of "spring roadlessness" when the whole countryside is deep in slush and mud, when the spring freshets flood the streams and huge ice cakes churn in the fast muddy waters of swollen rivers. The Germans may find this "spring roadlessness" even less to their liking than the preceding "autumn roadlessness." And not because of the weather alone, many other things can happen before spring.

Quisling and Norway Unions Engaged in Stiff Conflict

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 12 (AP)—Reports from Oslo today said a spirit of revolt against the German-supported Quisling Government was growing rapidly in Norway and a major conflict was indicated in the next few days with the trade unions leading the opposition to the Nazis.

The unions have about 350,000 members.

A great many persons were reported arrested at a number of places in Norway Thursday.

Ludvik Buland, Vice-President of the Labor Federation, was sentenced to capital punishment and then pardoned by Josef Terboven, Nazi Gauleiter for Norway, as official accounts said "labor peace was restored and there were no episodes of any kind."

Among persons sentenced in Oslo were Asbjoern Ruud and Olaf Oekern, famous skiers, both sent to prison for 12 years.

Didrik Arup Seip, President of Oslo's University, was removed.

Nature of the charges against these men was not stated.

In Thursday's extensive actions against trade unions all over Norway, all local funds were confiscated and membership lists were taken by the authorities. All Boy Scout organizations were ordered dissolved.

Special correspondents for the Stockholm papers reported that everything was so quiet in Oslo that the town was silent after 8 o'clock every night, but that the executions of Sept. 10 inflamed the undercover spirit of revolt and led to the preventing steps taken by the Quisling regime the following day.

Authorities in Bergen, Throndheim, and Stavanger threatened to proclaim a civil siege such as exists in Oslo if there were any signs of agitation.

[A dispatch from Berlin quoted the Oslo Nazi paper, Fritt Folk, as warning the public that additional heads of organizations would lose their positions "if they are not more reasonable."

[The threat followed the disbanding of many organizations and seizure of properties in the wake of a strike in the iron and shipbuilding industries, the German dispatch said.

[It quoted the paper as declaring, "Elements in private business, banking, insurance companies and other concerns hostile to National Socialism must be cleaned out."]

'No More Incidents'

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP)—Claiming that all disturbances have been quelled, and that labor peace has been restored in Oslo, Germany today offered its explanation for the need of applying drastic action to meet the situation.

The German official news service, DNB, asserted "no more incidents have occurred."

German informants asserted that drastic repressive action against Norwegian labor unions was the German answer to months of hostile subterranean activity.

When the Germans occupied Norway, the problem of regulating the unions was left to Nazi Norway's leader, Major Vidkun Quisling. For more than a year Quisling did not change the setup of the unions, which operated normally, the informants said.

The unions were described as Social-Democratic, but with Leftist and Communistic elements. A few months ago, it was said, Quisling undertook a few changes in the union administrations when signs of trouble developed.

There was lively underground activity, the Germans said, such as distribution of pamphlets and listening to and spreading the contents of the London news broadcasts.

The unions were said to have held secret meetings. After Russia was attacked by Germany, the situation was said to have become acute, especially among Leftist elements.

Strikes were threatened, and in the iron and shipbuilding industries of Oslo actually were called. It was then that the Germans decided to hit har dand choke off chances of the movement spreading, the informants said.

Because of this, two labor leaders were executed and others summarily removed, the Germans declared.

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Axis is Silent–Officially– On President's Radio Speech

By the Associated Press

Friday, Sept. 12

Berlin's leading afternoon newspapers made no reference to the Roosevelt radio address, even failing to record the fact that the speech was made.

The German Radio commented briefly for consumption abroad:

"Roosevelt's provocations, with which he tries to slap Germany in the face, naturally leave Germany cool and calm. . . . His entire speech was an attempt to burden Germany now and for the future with all guilt."

The third Axis partner, Japan, was officially noncommittal.

The Japan Times and Advertiser, English-langauge organ of the Japanese Foreign Office, took issue, however, with Mr. Roosevelt's denunciation of Axis "pirates," declaring:

"Whatever else it may be called, the sinking of ships by submarines is certainly not piracy. . . . No pirate ever went into business simply to sink shipping. Loot was his quest. The Germans have not made any profit out of submarine warfare. It has been an expensive business in lives and investments.

An authorized source in Vichy called President Roosevelt's speech "a new lap in the United States President's policy" which he said was "destined to prepare American public opinion for the need to run new risks."

The risk has been increased after each of the President's previous declarations, the source said, but the difference this time is mainly one of degree and "it is not believed there will be immediate grave consequences."

In Chungking, the Provisional Capital of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shék's Chinese National Government, Mr. Roosevelt's radiocast was interpreted as the forerunner of a shooting war likely to start at any moment.

In London, Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador to Washington, who is now on leave of absence, said that every Briton had been "greatly heartened" by Mr. Roosevelt's no-trespass warning to the Axis. He called it "the most practical example of the help in practical form that the United States is prepared to give us and those fighting with us."

Speaking at an aircraft factory, the Ambassador, who is in London for consultations, interpreted Mr. Roosevelt's speech as the "most practical example of the help in practical form that the United States is prepared to give us and those fighting with us."

The London Daily Express said the President's pledge to protect ships of any nationality engaged in commerce in American defense waters was "an immense step in the business of getting American arms to these shores."

The paper said the Germans undoubtedly would reply by charging Mr. Roosevelt "with all the crimes in the calendar . . ." but they will not deter him from his purpose which is now clearly revealed as full support by the American fleet of the British Navy, an invincible protection of the sea route between the U. S. A. and Britain. . . . The President has spoken. We await Hitler's reply.

The Daily Sketch said the President "minced no words" in the "strongest and most important state pronouncement made by America in this war."

Judge Curtin, Australian Labor Party leader, said at Canberra that President Roosevelt's radiocast "must bring home to the United States her own obligations which, in a great respect, are more than those of any other part of the democratic world."

The Free French radio station in French equatorial Africa said Mr. Roosevelt had "thus thrown down the gantlet and it is now up to Germany to decide whether it wants war with the United States or not."

In the Western Hemisphere, Canada's first reaction was that the United States moved closer through the speech to participation in the shooting war.

Canadian newspapers, which have warned their readers that the President alone cannot pledge the United States to war, drew attention to his statement that "we have sought no shooting war with Hitler. We do not seek it now."

On the other hand, the Canadians regarded his assertion that "we shall continue to roll out the implements of war to help destroy him and all his works" as an unmistakable reiteration of the President's "Crush Hitler" policy.

It was noted with great interest in Ottawa that the President did not mention Japan, a fact which aroused conjecture as to the possibility of a compromise settlement just around the corner in the Pacific.

In Cuba, where many residents heard Spanish and English versions of the radiocast over local stations, there was no official comment, but some Cubans hailed the speech as a decisive and necessary step in the defense of democracy.

The newspaper El Mundo at Buenos Aires called the radiocast "the first step toward militancy" and said it "indicates drastic procedure" on the part of the United States to secure safe lanes for Atlantic shipping.

Says Gayda:

ROME, Sept. 12 (AP)—Italian and German warships, exposed now to "deliberate aggressive action of American warships," must attack in self-defense if they cannot escape, Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist Editor often Premier Mussolini's spokesman, declared today.

"It is evident," declared the Fascist Editor in the newspaper Il Giornale D'Italia, "that after the precise announcement given by the White House every Italian and German ship, knowing itself exposed to deliberate aggressive action of American warships, must attack for its self-defense if it lacks the possibility of escaping attack."

Political circles denounced Mr. Roosevelt's announcement as a "deliberate, flagrant violation of neutrality which, juridically, the United States of America has not abandoned."

Signor Gayda said "no formal declaration of war could now add any new or different element to the reality of this open, direct aggression pre-announced by Roosevelt's speech."

A statement issued in political circles said Mr. Roosevelt's speech showed a desire for "aggressive occupation of strategic points outside American waters" and charged the President with having arranged to "exploit the slightest incident."

"This ensemble of acts and manifestations is received with calm and without surprise in Italy but with renewed and deliberate firmness of the will to continue the war together with Germany and other allies until victory," the statement concluded.

"As you know, the speech was awaited and foreseen from the conspicuous preliminary English and American propaganda which was made concerning it," correspondents were told.

"Wherefore, there is no surprise in this spectacular manifestation of President Roosevelt's war-mongering. The will and the proposal to increase provocations capable of making the American nation slide evermore toward war was manifest."

$1-a-Year Man Gets Paid

© Harris & Ewing

And He's Smiling, Too

An informal luncheon was held in Washington recently by a small number of big businessmen and motor magnates who have finished a year of service with the Government as "dollar-a-year men." In this picture, the Government, represented by Conway P. Coe, Commissioner of Patents (left), is handing a check for $1 to Dr. Charles F. Kettering, Chairman of the National Inventors' Council and Vice-President of General Motors Corporation.

Willkie Says War Is Within Film Industry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, defending the motion picture producers from "monopoly" charges voiced before a Senate committee, asserted today the movie makers were engaged in "the fiercest cut-throat competition of any industry in the country."

The 1940 Republican Presidential nominee told reporters that instead of co-operating in a calculated program to instill war propaganda into films, the motion picture companies were "cutting each other to pieces" in their efforts to put over box-office successes.

Mr. Willkie is representing the movie industry in hearings before a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee on a resolution by Senators Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri to investigate reports of propaganda in films.

John T. Flynn, newspaper and magazine writer who testified yesterday, urged the committee to act toward breaking up what he charged was a monopolistic combine operating a private censorship against the dissemination of peace appeals while working to involve this country in war.

But Mr. Willkie said that the films against which Mr. Flynn lodged his chief complaints — "March of Time" shorts and features released through United Artists—were not even produced by the "big four" companies.

Mr. Willkie listed those companies as 20th Century-Fox, Paramount, Warner Brothers, and Loew's, which controls Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. He added that the "monopoly" charges levelled by Mr. Flynn and witnesses who had preceded him appeared to be directed chiefly against those firms.

"This talk of monopoly is laughable," he declared. "Competition in the motion picture industry is the fiercest of any industry in the country. Instead of there being a monopoly, there is cut-throat competition."

Mr. Willkie said he hoped to call to the stand next week the heads of the four large companies to deny the propaganda and monopoly charges in person.

Meanwhile, Chairman D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho said the committee probably would arrange to see uncut versions of some of the pictures within a few days to permit members to determine for themselves if they contained war propaganda. Earlier, the committee had rejected Senator Ernest W. McFarland's (D of Arizona) suggestion that the committee recess and see all the pictures questioned.

Argentina Hastens Ousting Of Subversive Nazi Envoy

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Executive Branch of the Argentine Government was reported by informed sources today to favor action leading to removal of Edmund von Thermann as German Ambassador to Argentina.

The Conservative bloc of the Chamber of Deputies unexpectedly indorsed last night a resolution demanding that Herr von Thermann be declared "persona non grata" on grounds he abused diplomatic privileges.

Cries of "He's got to go" arose amid the cheers which greeted the announcement made by Reynaldo Pastor, Conservative Leader.

In making his announcement, Señor Pastor said "After we adopt this (resolution) it will be up to the German Ambassador to see if he still wishes to stay."

The Chamber adjourned after hours of debate without voting on the resolution asking the Executive Branch of the Government to declare Herr von Thermann's presence no longer desirable, but the Conservative decision ended doubt about adoption of the measure.

It is understood, though, that the Administration preferred to have Herr von Thermann removed by the Berlin Government. The sources said his removal was considered a "personal matter regarding him and his behavior and not a break with the German Government."

A report by a Congressional Committee investigating anti-Argentine activities charged that Herr von Thermann was at the head of a Nazi political organization, disciplined by storm troopers and secret police and financed by assessments against the pay checks of German workers here and their Argentine-born sons.

Panama Complies

PANAMA, Panama, Sept. 12 (AP)—Panama has complied with Germany's request that its consulates in Nazi-held territories be closed, and also ordered an investigation of the recent sinking of the American-owned freighter Sessa, flying the Panama flag, in North Atlantic waters.

A reliable source indicated Panama would retaliate shortly by ordering the closure of all German consulates in this country.

Panama's Ambassador to Washington was instructed to investigate the case of the Sessa, but observers did not expect strong Government action in the matter. Should it develop that a German submarine attacked the vessel "outside the belligerent zone," it was indicated a formal Panamanian protest would be made.

But observers recalled a Government decree last February which read:

"The Government of Panama does not assume responsibility for risks incurred or damage received by vessels of the Panamanian flag engaged in unneutral activities whether in European war zones or generally in belligerent waters and establishes the responsibility shall fall only on the persons or entities assuming them."

Chile Mops Up

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 12 (AP)—Ten more German citizens charged with engaging in activities threatening the domestic security of Chile were detained by police last night for investigation.

This brought to 13 the number held on orders of Criminal Judge Manuel Montero since an investigation of anti-German activities was begun Wednesday. All those held are socially prominent persons closely associated with commerce in Chile, the police said.

An announcement said that Walter Boettger, German Embassy commercial attaché, was head of the group, but his diplomatic functions "place his person, as others, outside the reach of justice."

Legion Vanguard Jams Milwaukee As Throng Arrives for Convention

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12 (AP)—The American Legion Resolutions Committee met today to consider 530 proposals, many of them dealing with the international problem, as advance business sessions of the national convention opened.

The twenty-third annual gathering of veterans of the World War is still two days away—opening Sunday with religious and patriotic services—but a vanguard of the army of 100,000 expected delegates and visitors was already in the city.

The gay spirit of the convention was evident as Milwaukee blossomed out in bunting, flags and emblems. There was an undertone of seriousness, however.

Early arrivals, gathered around radios in hotel lobbies and clubs to hear President Roosevelt's address last night.

National Commander Milo J. Warner, in his welcoming remarks, will inform the Legion that it must "face courageously the problems and trials which lie ahead."

The same serious note was evident in advance committee reports which called for all-out sacrifice in the defense effort and assailed the totalitarian powers as "no better than international bandits."

Legion officials announced that worries over housing the multitude of guests were solved.

Downtown streets were partially blocked by thousands of seats, erected for next Tuesday's 12-hour parade.

Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra, of Clinton, Ind., National President of the Legion Auxiliary, joined Mr. Warner and other officials here yesterday. The two candidates to succeed her—Mrs. P. I. Dixon, of Americus, Ga., and Mrs. Mark Murrill, of Scituate, Mass.—began friendly campaigns from adjoining quarters of the same hotel.

How to Upset a Political Machine Shown by Women in Pennsylvania Town

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 (AP)—Primary vote counting over, most candidates found time for rest today but not Mrs. Helen Alexander despite the fact she led a neighborhood revolt and upset a powerful political machine.

As usual the mother of six children busied herself with household tasks while receiving congratulations on her triumph with three other amateurs campaigning for School Board membership under the title of "We, the People."

Mrs. Alexander and some of her neighbors in suburban Upper Darby township decided to "do something" when the School Board became involved in a discussion over how the money made from school plays should be spent.

Students really started the urge by claiming they ought to be allowed to spend the money their own way. But the Board said "no." Then, too, seniors didn't like it when the Board put a couple of class members to task for pranks during a trip to Washington.

Well, Mrs. Alexander and her neighbors entered the primary on an independent ticket against the slate of Republican Congressman James Wolfenden, long a power in politics in Delaware County and a resident of Upper Darby.

The machine proved no match for the aroused neighborhood group, Mrs. Alexander easily claiming the Republican nomination, tantamount to election, along with her three insurgent candidates. The result wasn't even close.

New Nazi Plots Are Disclosed By Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—A whole series of Nazi plots carried on in recent months throughout the Western Hemisphere were charged against the German Government by President Roosevelt in his 28-minute broadcast which was heard around the world last night.

He revealed that secret air landing fields, within easy range of the Panama Canal, were discovered recently in Colombia.

He disclosed Nazi efforts to sieze control of the Governments of two Latin American countries.

He said that only prompt action by Uruguay, supported in full by sister American republics, smashed an Nazi coup in that country and that a "like plot was then hatching in Argentina" which "carefully and wisely blocked it at every point."

These activities, the President said, by no means constitute the entire record. They are but samples of what is being tried all the time. Information in the hands of the Government would permit him, he affirmed, to multiply instance upon instance.

U. S. on to His Tricks

Fortunately for the protection of the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Roosevelt assured, Hitler's "intrigues, his plots, his machinations, has sabotage in this New World are all known to the Government of the United States. Conspiracy has followed conspiracy."

The President dealt at length with the threats of Nazi conquest of the Western Republics. He asserted that German effort to gain decisive control of the Atlantic by unrestricted submarine warfare made the next step abundantly clear and that was "domination of the United States and the Western Hemisphere by force."

Under Nazi control of the seas, he said, no merchant ships of the United States or of any other American republic would be free to carry on any peaceful commerce, except by the condescending grace of this foreign and tyrannical power.

It was the President's considered judgment invasion of the Western Hemisphere, to be begun by boring from within, is clearly marked on the Hitler pattern of conquest.

All Means to Same End

"This Nazi attempt to sieze control of the oceans," he said, "is but a counterpart of the Nazi plots now being carried on throughout the Western Hemisphere all designed toward the same end. For Hitler's advance guards—not only his avowed agents but also his dupes among us—have sought to make ready for him footholds and bridgeheads in the New World, to be used as soon as he has gained control of the oceans."

Illustrative of the patient and persistent efforts the United States is making to rid Latin America of all the instruments of Nazi penetration is the prospect that soon the last Axis-controlled transportation may be severed.

For the past two years the Italian Latin airline has been carrying Axis diplomats, agents and mail between Italy and Brazil via Spain, West Africa and the Cape Verdes. Negotiations have been going on for some time with Brazil to bring about a cancellation of this service and the report in Washington is that negotiations are now well advanced and will soon result in freeing the Western Hemisphere from still another means which has served German propaganda facilities.

Canadian Air Force Men Studying Radio At U. of Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—When natural science students return to the University of Toronto this coming autumn, they will find there about 300 lads of the Canadian Air Force and Navy who are taking special radio courses.

Already 225 members of the R. C. A. F. have begun special radiolocator courses, and about 75 more will register when the University opens. In addition, 75 naval ratings who are training in wireless will continue their work at the University, to be followed by other naval classes.

The men in the services will be given access to the social and athletic facilities of Hart House, and many of them will be lodged in the University residences.

Government Drops Kewley Indictment

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Quashing of a year-old indictment against Joseph E. Kewley, Vice-President of the General Electric Company, in connection with anti-trust suits brought by the Federal Government, was discosed yesterday.

Samuel S. Isseks, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, said that since Mr. Kewley had pleaded innocent, and not nolo contendre (no defense) as had five other defendants, he did not believe trial of the case against Mr. Kewley alone would bring a conviction.

The Government charged the concerns and individuals who were fined Sept. 9 with restraining the importation and sale of glass bulbs used in the manufacture of incandescent lamps. Mr. Kewley pleaded innocent to the charges.

How Washington Reacted To President's Speech

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Capital reaction to President Roosevelt's address last night ranged from the assertion of Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada that it was "nothing short of an unauthorized declaration of war" to the statement of Senator Gilbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah that "driving pirates off or out of the seas is not war."

Here are some of the comments:

Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential nominee—"The President spoke as he should have spoken. He could not yield on such a fundamental right. This is the time for all Americans to rally to his support. No man can say whether this will involve the United States in war but every thoughtful person knows that if the President were less firm disastrous war would be inevitable."

Senator Gerald Nye (R) of North Dakota—"Clearly, we are going to have convoys irrespective of law and irrespective of President Roosevelt's own promises and assurances. This means definitely that we are nearer to a shooting war by Presidential proclamation. The President declares in effect that we shall defend our rights on such seas as are essential to our security, with the President reserving to himself alone the determination of which waters are thus essential, be they the Caribbean, Red or Black Seas."

Democratic Leader Alvin W. Barkley, of Kentucky, of the Senate—"He has laid before the American people the problem that faces them and the method by which he proposes to deal with it. In my opinion, he could pursue no other course."

Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Republican leader—"It was a candid statement on the part of the President of his purposes and policies, without any attempt to involve Congress."

Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—"The address was an eloquent and clear exposition of the historical and traditional policy of the United States with regard to the freedom of the seas. . . . If our ships or our citizens are attacked we shall defend them. I hope our destroyers will shoot hard and straight."

Gen. Robert E. Wood, National Chairman of the America First Committee—"The President has initiated an undeclared war in plain violation of the Constitution. In 1917 President Woodrow Wilson sufficiently respected his oath of office and the Constitution of the United States to ask Congress to declare war. . . . This attempt to take the American people into war, in betrayal of the most solemn promise a candidate ever made to his people, will be repudiated."

Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana—"I consider the address an alarming and terrorizing message tantamount to an unofficial declaration of war. . . . Instead of inflammatory broadcasts, let some concrete proposal to enter into another foreign war as a shooting belligerent be presented to the Congress and we shall dispose of it promptly and effectively and in the negative."

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, Republican Leader—"The President has told the country what his course of action will be in the event Axis ships appear in certain sea zones. This means we move closer to the shooting."

Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee—"President Roosevelt is on eternally solid ground when he declares that the American flag will be protected wherever it flies."

Senator G. M. Gillette (D) of Iowa—"The address of the President is a declaration of war so far as it can be made by the executive branch alone. Every American citizen will support the Commander-in-Chief in any step he takes in foreign relations regardless of whether we approve or not. However, in my opinion it would have been a preferable approach if the Executive had laid before the Congress a message citing the facts he had covered in the speech and had asked for the appropriate legislative action."

Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York—"The speech is the beginning of the end of the war. "This is the beginning of the crushing of the Nazi regime. Things will begin to happen real soon. There may be an outburst of Nazi arrogance, there may be last desperate efforts, but the end is near. Roosevelt has spoken. Hitler is on his way out."

Chairman Clark M. Eichelberger of the Committee to Defend America said the American people would support the action ordered by the President, and any other necessary action overwhelmingly, adding:

"The people know with what care and thought he has approached each succeeding step. Consequently, they will support the President all the more strongly in the action which he has indicated of shooting on sight any submarine or raider which ventures in those waters."

Mary W. Hillyer, Executive Director of the Keep America Out of War Congress, said that if it were possible for a President to declare war, Mr. Roosevelt's instructions to U. S. armed forces "would constitute such an act.."

"While the American people through Congress have approved the policy of aid to Britain," she declared, "they have given no sanction to the President's duly-announced policy of shooting our way through belligerent waters to get the supplies to Britain, since such a policy obviously means war."

Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee: "I have had no illusions for many months that when you go looking for trouble you always find it."

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming: "A masterpiece of hard-headed Americanism." The Senator said he believed the President's words had the "wholehearted support of American people," and added that he thought the talk was "indicative of his desire to keep America out of a shooting war" but left the next move entirely up to Germany.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts: "The President's speech is a continuation of the policy which he has pursued since the outset of the war in Europe, namely, a steady and constant movement toward United States involvement. There has been no real effort to avoid war and maintain neutrality. . . . The people of America who have been praying and hoping for peace will deplore the President's provocative utterances and his seeming open invitation for a shooting war."

Norman Thomas, Socialist Party National Chairman, commented that "the freedom of the seas does not mean our right to keep German ships out of the waters around Iceland."

Mr. Thomas told an informal after-meeting of the Universalist Churches of America last night that President Roosevelt's latest address "put us into a partial naval war to defend not our shores but our right to fight without shooting."

Test of Democracy Seen by Bar Head In Drive on Hitler

TORONTO, Sept. 12 (AP)—Jacob M. Lashly of St. Louis, President of the American Bar Association, told the Canadian Bar Association yesterday that the United States has accepted Hitler's challenge to democracy.

"We will build all our moral support and physical efforts toward the ultimate victory and revival of the democratic ideals," he said in a luncheon address at the Association's annual meeting.

"The war which is raging across the seas can no longer be viewed as just an armed conflict among nations. Even should the democracies of the Western Hemisphere be presently arranged alongside their bretnren of the northern provinces and be plunged into total war, it still would be inaccurate to describe it as an international war.

"Whether Britain, or Germany, or Italy, or Russia or the United States shall survive the war is no longer the most important question. More fundamental and vital is the question: which way of life, which philosophy of government, which standard of morality, will eventually prove dominant?"

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Roosevelt Orders Shoot-First Defense

Continued from Page 1

shipping and is instructed to shoot if necessary.

Congressional Approval

The Navy is at this moment engaged in driving from American defensive waters German and Italian submarine and surface raiders whose very presence Mr. Roosevelt asserted to be an act of aggression against the United States.

These decisive and unretraceable steps, prompted by five Axis attacks on American or American-operated ships in recent months, were undertaken simultaneously with the President's sobering address to the Nation and solemn warning to Germany delivered last night over the radio from the diplomatic reception room of the White House.

Strong support for the position which Mr. Roosevelt has taken was at once evident in Congress today. Only extreme isolationists expressed opposition to the stern measures to meet Germany's "unrestricted submarine warfare of 1941" and the Republican leaders who conferred with the President on his speech were not critical.

Up to Germany

There will be no shooting, he declared, unless Germany continues to seek it.

Conversely, the President's words say with equal simplicity that there will be shooting if Germany continues to seek it.

And while many of Mr. Roosevelt's most forceful pronouncements on the war have been marked principally by strong declarations of purpose, last night's radiocast was laden with definite acts.

He disclosed that the United States will absolutely guard and guarantee the safe arrival of war supplies to the enemies of Hitler.

This means the active and unrestricted use of American Naval power in the Atlantic and in the Pacific. It means sheltering shipping right to the shores of Britain and Russia, if needed. It means convoying, if necessary.

He disclosed that the United States will not permit any act of violence or intimidation to force American commerce from the high seas and that this commerce will have the protection of the American Navy regardless of the "pretended" blockade zones proclaimed by the Nazis.

To see exactly where these steps take the Nation on its avowed course of bringing about the defeat of Hitlerism, it is illuminating to examine Mr. Roosevelt's address in light of three questions: What is the basis of this action? What are its specific objectives? What are the means to those objectives?

First, the Basis—To show the basis for his action, Mr. Roosevelt calmly and carefully reviewed the five depredations committed by the Axis on American shipping. He went back to the Robin Moor, sunk by a Nazi submarine in the South Atlantic. He recited the details of the recent sinkings of the Steel Seafarer in the Red Sea and the Sessa near Iceland. He restated the circumstances of the German attack on the United States destroyer Greer and bitingly and bluntly repudiated the "invention" of Hitler's propaganda bureau that the destroyer first attacked the Nazi U-boat. He revealed for the first time that a submarine as early as last July tried to maneuver itself into a position to attack another American warship in the North Atlantic.

What do these attacks mean? Mr. Roosevelt declared that the evidence was clear that they were not isolated incidents but represented a concerted, long-range Nazi design "to abolish the freedom of the seas, and to acquire absolute control and domination of the seas for themselves. The attack on the Greer the President branded as one more "determined step towards creating a permanent world system based on force, terror and murder."

"It is time for all Americans of all the Americas," he added, "to stop being deluded by the romantic notion that the Americas can go on living happily and peacefully in a Nazi-dominated world."

Special Objectives—There are two and one of them in its practical application breaks vastly important ground in bringing the United States more fully behind the Allied war effort. That is the President's unqualified assertion that the Government is determined to maintain intact "our line of supply of material to the enemies of Hitler."

That means all the use of the Navy that is necessary as far across that Atlantic—or the Pacific—as far as necessary to prevent the Nazi sinkings of Lend-Lease goods on their way to the battlefronts. That is authority, from the American Commander-in-Chief, for sending the Navy into belligerent waters to see that American-manufactured arms reach their destination. That is just what Hitler doesn't want; that is exactly what the President says Hitler is going to get.

The second objective is to guarantee and to enforce by shooting on sight, if required to do so, the freedom of American shipping not merely in the Atlantic, not merely in the Pacific but in "all other oceans as well." Freedom of the seas will only be unenforced in those specific combat zones close to the land fighting near which the Neutrality Act voluntarily witholds American shipping. Mr. Roosevelt made no request for any repeal of the Neutrality Law even to arming merchantmen.

Means—The time for active defense, the President said, is now. The means to achieve these objectives the President specified in these words:

"In the waters which we deem necessary for defense, American Naval vessels and American planes will no longer wait until Axis submarines are lurking under the water, or Axis raiders on the surface of the sea, strike their deadly blow—first."

The Navy is the means and it is acting now. As Mr. Roosevelt said in a phrase which will probably not be featured prominently in the Nazi newspapers: "When you see a rattlesnake poised to strike, you do not wait until he has struck before you crush him. These Nazi submarines and raiders are the rattlesnakes of the Atlantic."

Navy Acting Now

And then as to the protection of the freedom of the seas:

"Upon our naval and air patrol—now operating in large number over a vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean—falls the duty of maintaining the American policy of freedom of the seas—now. That means, very simply and clearly, that our patrolling vessels and planes will protect all merchant ships—not only American ships but ships of any flag—engaged in commerce in our defensive waters. They will protect them from submarines; they will protect them from surface raiders."

The Navy is the means and is acting now.

Whether these strong declarations and their support by force if necessary will lead to a break in diplomatic relations with Germany in the near future is not yet evident.

"Striking Similarity"

The White House had no comment to make today on the reaction to the broadcast and Mr. Roosevelt did not meet the press as usual on Friday, but instead devoted the morning to a long conference with the American military mission to Moscow.

The President's Press Secretary, Stephen Early, did express the view that there was a "striking similarity" between the inventions of the Nazi propaganda machine and Charles A. Lindbergh's accusation that "the British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt Administration" are leading America toward war.

"You have seen the outpourings of Berlin in the last few days," Mr. Early said in commenting on Lindbergh's address at Des Moines.

Telegrams of Support

Mr. Early said that a survey made by a radio agency last night indicated that President Roosevelt spoke to the second greatest radio audience of his career. He said the survey indicated that he was heard by about 67 per cent of a potential radio audience of 60,000,000 Americans, exclusive of the many thousands who undoubtedly heard the address in theaters which interrupted their programs to present the speech through public address systems.

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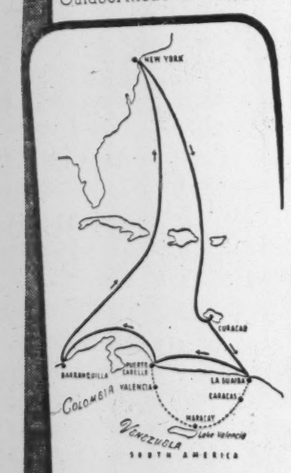

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POCONO MANOR, PENNSYLVANIA

New Films in Boston—Hollywood Letter—Week-End Radio Plans

Miss De Havilland and Boyer On Screen at Metropolitan

"Hold Back the Dawn," which had its world premiere at the Metropolitan yesterday, is an elaborate film, telling at length the story of a European of dubious reputation, his scheme to evade quota restrictions in entering the United States by a hasty marriage with an innocent American schoolteacher, the genuine romance which blossomed between them, and his eventual regeneration.

Mitchell Leisen has directed with an eye to photographic effect but sometimes with an attention to detail that tends to slow down the story. Charles Boyer gives another of his smouldering romantic performances as the rogue who finally reforms. Olivia de Havilland contributes an admirable characterization as the honest but inexperienced teacher who does not suspect the trick being played upon her. Paulette Goddard, in the third of her starring roles, has an ungrateful assignment as a former dancing partner of the schemer, expecting that he will cast off his wife and rejoin her as soon as he has crossed the border from Mexico.

* * *

There are some first rate performances in supporting roles. One is by Walter Abel as an immigration official who keeps an eye on things just across the Mexican line. A briefer bit is done by Victor Francen as a would-be immigrant waiting his turn to enter. A comic part is done in highly amusing fashion by Mikkail Rasumny as a harassed Mexican automobile mechanic.

Though an effort has been made to lend authenticity to the narrative by introducing it as a story told to a Hollywood director (Mr. Leisen), suggestions of artificiality crop up during the development of the film. The sudden marriage, for instance, does not seem completely plausible; and the hero's wild ride across the border to Los Angeles, eluding the immigration officials who pursue him, has been melodramatically set forth. But there is an honesty to Miss de Havilland's acting that is genuinely appealing. And many of the atmospheric details of the little Mexican border town seem to bear the stamp of veracity.

The companion feature, "Henry Aldrich for President," is another in the series of Aldrich family comedies with James Lydon in the role of the irrepressible Henry. It is amusing entertainment, though it has a tendency to overemphasize the complications in which Henry is involved and the pathos of his position when even his family fails to have faith in him.

* * *

The presidency to which the title refers is the leadership of a high school council. Henry comes out all right in the end, but only after his rival has made a couple of serious mistakes and Henry has taken to the air as a pilot. Jimmy Lydon's performance has the proper quality of vocal uncertainty and at its best suggests an appealingly impulsive youngster whose intentions are admirable but whose judgment is poor. But he makes a mistake when he tries to make Henry a youth of somewhat below normal intelligence. There is an amusing performance by Charles Smith as Henry's chum, Dizzy, and John Litel and Dorothy Peterson have less conspicuous parts as Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich.

E. F. M.

News of the Theater

George S. Kaufman's production of "Mr. Big" will stay for a third week at the Plymouth Theater in Boston, delaying its arrival at the Lyceum Theater in New York until Sept. 30. The play begins its second week in Boston Monday evening.

* * *

Vinton Freedley has engaged Harry Horner and John Harkrider to provide the settings and costumes, respectively, for "Let's Face It," the new Cole Porter-Dorothy and Herbert Fields musical, which is now in rehearsal.

* * *

George Abbott's new musical comedy, "Best Foot Forward," opened Thursday night in New Haven.

The Jooss Ballet in "The Green Table"

Most famous of the productions of this company, which will open an American tour on Sept. 22, at the Maxine Elliott Theater, New York, and visit Boston later in the season.

'When Ladies Meet'

M-G-M's freshly remade "When Ladies Meet" glitters with symbols of popular success. The new comedy now at the State and Orpheum, stars Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor, and Greer Garson. The dialogue by Rachel Crothers, who wrote the original stage play, Anita Loos, and S. K. Lauren is glib, brittle, occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Its appeal is to the snobbishly human impulse which takes pleasure in watching the rich play at romantic triangles. If Miss Crothers' heroes and heroines conducted their intrigues in a tenement garret instead of on a Long Island estate, nobody would pay much heed to them.

Granted that "When Ladies Meet" is handsome, excellently acted, custom-tailor directed, and amusing, one cannot expect to take its "problem" seriously. Perhaps Miss Crothers does not expect it. But there is integrity in the acting and for that reason, one would like to believe more wholeheartedly in the events. The film gives the feeling of a guided tour through the home furnishings salon in a department store that is a little too expensive and a little too ornate. The set decorations are the work of Edwin B. Willis. The gowns are by Adrian.

* * *

The story is about Mary Howard, a novelist, who falls in love with Rogers Woodruff, her publisher, a married man. Mary's new novel contains a similar situation. But Mary has not completed the last chapter. Jimmy Lee, a faithful flame, maneuvers to bring together Clare Woodruff (Rogers' wife) and Mary to show the romance writer what a serious thing she is doing. The arrival of Rogers, as Mary and Clare are discussing the problem of the novel, turns the supposedly hypothetical situation into an immediate crisis for all concerned.

It is not a real crisis because the play is deficient in real characters. An exception to this charge should perhaps be made for the character of Clare, who alone seems to possess a core of recognizable humanity, and an attitude toward living.

* * *

As Mary, Miss Crawford has dignity and great charm. She convinces one that Mary Howard is a person who could write a novel, even though Miss Crothers never catches her at it. Miss Crawford's and the play's best moments occur in the passages with Miss Garson (Clare), who along with her warmth and affection has a cool, clear depth. Robert Taylor plays Jimmy with a surprising new maturity, a dry humor, and a real élan. Herbert Marshall gives a quiet performance as Rogers, including some difficult moments of registering in prolonged closeup his reactions to the successive recriminations of the two women.

Spring Byington is present once more to play a flibbertigibbet with a sly innocence which is called upon to excuse and gloss over the innuendoes and gaucheries of her lines.

The companion feature is "Blondie in Society," another in that series of light comedies with Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, and Larry Simms in the leading roles.

'The Parson of Panamint'

Two first-run pictures are offered this week at the Paramount and Fenway theaters.

"The Parson of Panamint" is a remake of Peter B. Kyne's story of the young clergyman who brings to a frontier town the teaching of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. This theme of the two-fisted Christian was very popular at about the turn of the century, and the present film is a good rendering of it, up to a point.

The Rev. Philip Pharo (Philip Terry) brings practical Christianity to a mining town by treating all men as his brothers. His method has a salutary effect on the rougher characters of the place, including the town drunkard, the saloon keeper and the girl who sings for the entertainment of his patrons. But the parson incurs the enmity of local grafters by exposing the fact that their mine is a major risk to the men who work in it. There is a good bit of shooting and an attempt to lynch the minister before the film ends.

The difficulty is that in giving this account of practical Christianity it has been thought necessary not only to exemplify the teaching of Jesus but to draw a parallel with his earthly career. The parson quotes parables with their language Americanized and their locale transferred to Kansas. He is betrayed by one whom he has befriended, and when the betrayer picks up his reward another character makes a reference to Judas' price. The lynching party marches up a hill and the pictorial effects are obviously analagous to those of Calvary.

The story is told by the flashback method, with Charles Ruggles relating the episodes 30 years later on the scene of the attempted lynching. Mr. Ruggles portrays the mayor of the town, who had been a friend and defender of the parson. Ellen Drey plays the girl, Joseph Schildkraut the saloon keeper, and Clem Bevans the drunkard.

The other picture is "World Première," a rather silly farce starring John Barrymore as a pompous movie producer who is about to give a first showing of a film in Washington. His press agant as a publicity stunt hires two men who are to pretend to sabotage the filming. They turn out to be real spies. Mr. Barrymore hams a hammy part. Other prominent players are Frances Farmer, Ricardo Cortez, Eugene Pallette, and Fritz Feld.

The Chicago company of "Claudia" begins a three-performance engagement at the Empire Theater, Syracuse, tonight. The company consists of Beverly Bayne as Mrs. Brown, Reed Brown, Jr., as David, Phyllis Thaxter as Claudia, Marguerite Namara, Lila Lee, Robert Craven, Edith Angold, and Bruno Wick. On Monday night "Claudia" will begin an indefinite engagement at the Selwyn Theater, Chicago.

Special Defense Features, New Welles Program Listed

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Special defense features such as an interview with an American woman who saw much of the German campaign against Norway, the governors of several States on defense progress in their own areas, and pickups of the large-scale Army maneuvers in Louisiana are scheduled among week-end radio events.

The première of Orson Welles' program is set for Monday evening, an hour of drama and music.

Music worth dialing consists of a Dohnanyi, Liszt, and Sibelius program by the NBC Summer Symphony, Vera Brodsky and the Dorian Quartet in a Brahms Piano Quintet, and Miss Brodsky's appearance again on Sunday with orchestra in Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain," and the première of Russell Bennett's Concerto for harp and viola, "Bus Ride Across the American Continent."

Tonight

Betty Wason, who saw a great deal of Norwegian campaign, to salute American defense workers in "Proudly We Hail"; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Frances Starr of stage to join cast of "Claudia and David" in role of "Claudia's" mother, "Mrs. Brown"; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Story of "Star-Spangled Banner" to be narrated with music on regular Friday musicale; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

First Piano Quartet to play Mendelssohn's "Spinning Song," Chopin's "Raindrop" Étude, No. 15, Op. 28, and Strauss' "Man Lives But Once"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Margaret Leech, authority on Civil War, and Louis Bromfield, novelist, to be guests of "Information Please"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Milton Berle, comedian, to be teamed with Charles Laughton of the screen; Shirley Ross and Bob Crosby's Orchestra to handle musical assignment; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Saturday

"The Defense Program and the Small Businessman" to be discussed on CBS "People's Platform"; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Lotte Lehmann, soprano, to sing Schubert's "May Night," Sieczynski's "Vienna, City of My Dreams," and three Hugo Wolf lieder, in Treasury's "American Preferred"; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Governors of New York, Alabama, Minnesota, and California to discuss the progress of defense in their respective States: CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Vera Brodsky, pianist, to join Dorian String Quartet in playing of Brahms' Piano Quartet in G Minor; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Roy Shield has programmed Dohnányi's Suite in F Sharp Minor, Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 1, and Sibelius' tone poem, "Swan of Tuonela" and "Lemminkainen's Homecoming," for second concert with NBC Summer Symphony; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Nan Grey and Dean Jagger of the screen to co-star in "We, the Four Hundred," in "Lincoln Highway" series; NBC-Red-WNAC, 11 a. m.

Sunday

"Spirit of '41," to pick up large-scale maneuvers "somewhere in Louisiana," with the armies of Almat and Kotmak; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Aeronautical features from Newark Air Show to be described by Dave Driscoll of Mutual; MBS-WAAB, 1:30.

Bertrand Russell to be guest again with "Invitation to Learning" panel in a discussion of Alexis de Tocqueville's "Democracy in America"; CBS-WEEI, 2.

"Democracy—What is It—Why Defend It?" to be topic for Round Table Discussion; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Youth viewpoints to be aired in American Forum discussion on "College Students View Our Foreign Policy"; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Egon Petri, Netherlands pianist, to play Liszt program of "Les Cloches de Genève," "Au bord d'une source," the Concert Study ("Il Sospiro"), in D flat major, a transcription of Beethoven's "Adelaide," and Schubert's "Der Lindenbaum," in second of two network recitals; CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Frank Black to conduct his own arrangement of Beethoven's Piano Sonata, Op. 10, No. 1, in NBC String Symphony program; also Bach's "We All Believe in One God" and Moszkowski's "Scherzino"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 4.

Vera Brodsky, pianist, to be soloist in Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain," with CBS George W. Chadwick's "Symphonic Sketches" and Albeniz's "Fête Day in Seville," conducted by Howard Barlow; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Gladys Swarthout to sing aria, "One Fine Day," from Puccini's "Madam Butterfly," Ross Graham to sing "Toreador" song from "Carmen," in Family Hour; also "musical dramatization" of Beethoven's Fifth or "Victory" Symphony; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Larry Adler, harmonica soloist, to play Ponce's "Estrellita" and Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody, with André Kostelanetz's Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Jimmie Blair to sing "Play, Fiddle, Play," and duet, "Daddy" (In Symphonic Swing) and "You and I," with Carlotta Franzel in Summer Hour; Miss Franzel to sing "Ah, fors' è lui," from Verdi's "La Traviata" and Foster's "Beautiful Dreamer"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Rita Hayworth to be guest of Edgar Bergen in program to be aired from Camp Roberts, Calif.; also comedy by Abbott and Costello; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Monday

Orson Welles to present his "Mercury Theater of the Air" in a varied program of drama and music; he has also drafted Walt Disney's "Jiminy Cricket" as a "heckler"; CBS-WEEI, 10.

"Cavalcade of America" to present story of the fabulous Comstock silver lode in Virginia City, Nev.; NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30.

Ronald Colman to play role of Robert Conway in Cecil B. DeMille's production of James Hilton's "Lost Horizon"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

NBC to inaugurate its coverage of what is said to be the largest scale Army maneuvers ever held in the United States, somewhere in Louisiana; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 4:45.

Pete Johnson and Albert Ammons, "boogie woogie" pianists, to be guests of the NBC's Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Russell Bennett to conduct première of his Concerto for harp and viola, "Bus Ride Across the American Continent," during his "Notebook" program; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Conferriing on Play

Frederick A. McCue of Salem, Mass., head of the Department of English at Kents Hill Junior College, has gone to New York to confer on the rewriting of his three-act comedy, "Don't Look Now." A late winter tryout is in prospect.

Orson Welles

To begin his own series of variety programs on Monday, CBS-WEEI, at 10 p. m.

Rooney: Hero of Many Yarns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Mickey Rooney is departing from the Andy Hardy series for another of the Broadway musical pictures with which he has also become associated—this one "Babes On Broadway." The two former pictures of this sort made by him were "Babes in Arms" and "Strike Up the Band," in 1939 and 1940 respectively, each with Judy Garland in the cast.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to recite the sayings and doings of Hollywood's number one box-office attraction at anything less than encyclopedic length. But I shall try.

In the first place, this is not his first year as Hollywood's biggest money maker and most popular actor, it is his second; and all reports are that he is soon to move into his third. But this is nothing to his accomplishment off the screen.

Until three weeks ago, I am assured, he had never read a book. Now he is on his third. Yet he can repeat an entire newsreel back to you without leaving out a single detail, merely by viewing it once. He is an amazing mimic, and can and has taken off nearly every actor and actress in Hollywood in his pictures.

Now nearly 21, he lives on a five-acre walnut ranch in Encino, and drives a 1938 Ford station wagon.

He has published three songs, and is the composer of a short suite which he played at the Presidential Inaugural. He has met the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, President Camacho, Premier Hepburn of Ontario, the Fords, Edsel and Henry—the latter recently made him a gift of a custom built Ford Continental—and Cordell Hull. He recently opened the Legislature in Honolulu.

He can play almost any musical instrument but the violin. He shoots consistently in the 70's at golf. He plays Tilden at tennis, and Tilden rates him better than any other player in the entertainment world. "He is the most amazing athlete I have ever seen," says Tilden.

He bowls a score of more than 200. He is an expert swimmer and diver, a gymnasium athlete, and an accomplished acrobatic dancer.

He was California's ping pong champion at 13, and a few years later he captured the Southwest tennis singles.

He is actually quite a bit like the impersonation he has made famous on the screen—Andy Hardy. For a benefit in Los Angeles he drove up in the jalopy he uses in the Hardy series, on which he had painted: "Jive Bomber," "No Tin Shortage Here," "Bored of Education," and "Hello, C6H12O6"—a formula for sugar. He took Judy Garland to the preview of one of his pictures in his station wagon.

For six or seven years he thought that eventually he would like to be a director. Now he says, "I would like to stay in pictures as long as I can entertain the people."

This changed attitude may stem from his remarkable personal appearance tours, in which he invariably gave seven or eight shows a day, though his contract called for but four. He says he "wants to give the people their money's worth."

Or it may be that he was impressed by something an elderly lady said to him in Miami. "Mr. Rooney," she said, "how long will it be before you retire?" "When I have played Judge Hardy for 10 years, madam," replied Mickey.

Rooneyana is becoming more plentiful every week.

He remembers the days when he was not so popular, and when he had something of a struggle to help support his family. He never buys a suit costing more than $40. He wears 50-cent socks. Out of his $200,000 a year salary he allows himself $50 a week for spending money, and buys his gas and entertainment out of it.

He made a great hit with Henry Ford when he played the young Edison role in "Young Tom Edison."

"Mickey," Ford said to him, "don't ever let them change you."

"They won't, Mr. Ford," Mickey answered, "until they change you."

He is proudest of the moment when he was introduced to President Roosevelt.

"Maybe soon we can sit down and have a nice long chat," said the President.

"If my Mom was only here!" was all Mickey could say.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Mr. Big," new comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane. Produced by George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Shubert—"Hold On to Your Hats," by Guy Bolton, Matt Brooks, and Eddie Davis. Starring Al Jolson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Proud Valley," Paul Robeson. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Stage Door," Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers. 3:35, 6:35, 9:20.

Fenway—"The Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles, Ellen Drey and Phillip Terry. 12:35, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "World Premiere," John Barrymore, Frances Farmer. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 9:53 a. m., 1:21, 4:49, 8:17. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 11:09 a. m., 2:37, 6:05, 9:33.

Kenmore—"Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Metropolitan—"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern—"Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—"When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 7, 10:15. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—"The Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles, Ellen Drew and Philip Terry. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:45, 8:35. "World Premiere," John Barrymore and Frances Farmer. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05.

B. F. O.-Boston—"Father Takes a Wife," Gloria Swanson and Adolphe Menjou. 10 a. m., 12:31, 3:02, 5:33, 8:04, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:27 a. m., 1:58, 4:29, 7, 9:31.

Scollay—"Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 12, 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"American Sea Power." "Man the Enigma." "Hollywood Young Stars." "Phil Spitalny's Band," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 10:15. "Blondie in Society," 1:35, 5, 8:20.

Telepix—"Making Munitions." "Information Please." "Strange Wills of History." "Skinnay Ennis and Orchestra." "The Hayden Planetarium." "Journeys in Tunisia." Disney cartoon and 30-minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Citadel of Crime," Robert Armstrong. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Wings in the Dark," Cary Grant, Myrna Loy. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Tremont—"Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:30, 8:45. "Intermezzo," Ingrid Bergman and Leslie Howard. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:35, 10:20.

Uptown—"My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 1:25, 5, 8:15. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:50, 6:25, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne. 2 and 8. **Regent**: "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero and Mary Hughes. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Dressed to Kill." 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:45, 6:50, 9:45. **Brookline Village**: "For Beauty's Sake," Marjorie Weaver. 1:50, 5:12, 8:09. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling and Charles Winninger. 3:43, 7, 6:40, 9:44. **Cleveland**: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:38, 9:39. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Hughes. 2, 5. **Harvard**: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8. **University**: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Adventure in Washington," Frank Morgan. "Nurses's Secret," Lee Patrick. 3 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Under Age," Nan Grey and Alan Baxter. "Paper Bullets," John Woodbury. 3. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "My Life with Caroline," Roland Colman and Anna Lee. 1:40, 7:54. "Man Power," 3:31, 9:21.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "West Point," Anne Shirley and Dick Carlson. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 3:09, 9:21. "Affectionately Yours," Dennis Morgan and Merle Oberon. 1:40, 7:52. **Park**: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Topper Returns." 1:30 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "There's Magic in Music." Susanna Foster and Allan Jones. "The Round-Up." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Bette Field. 3:09, 9:24. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:54, 8:09. **Hyde Park**: "The Terror," "Mystery of Room 13." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. 2:30, 8:15. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne and Thomas Mitchell. "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Blossoms in the Dust," Walter Pidgeon and Greer Garson. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. **Mystic**: "Shining Victory," James Stephenson and G. Fitzgerald. 2:05, 5:30. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:30, 7, 9:55. **Maplewood**: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Too Many Blondes." 1:45. Evenings 7-11. **Orpheum**: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. "Sunset in Wyoming." 1:45. Evenings 7-11. **Strand**: "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Rosemary Lane. 2:05, 6:45, 9:45. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 3:15, 8:25, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson and Marlene Dietrich. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee.

MEDFORD—Fellway: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:30 and 7:36. **Medford**: "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. 3:45, 8:30. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling. 2:20, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:25, 9:25. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Angels with Broken Wings," Binnie Barnes and G. Roland. "Double Cross." **Strand**: "Man Power," Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan and J. Wyatt.

REVERE—Boulevard: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2 and 8. **Revere**: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in-Theater: "Great Guy," James Cagney. "I'll Sell My Life," Rose Hobart and Michael Whalen. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Bette Grable. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers and Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8. **Central**: "The Penalty," Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea. 2 and 8. **Davis Square**: "Victory," "Ride on Vaquero." 2 and 7:45. **Strand**: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:30. **Strand**: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "So Ends Our Life," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Model Wife," Dick Powell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "San Antonio Rose," Robert Paige and Jane Frazee. 2:00, 8:00. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 3:35, 9:35.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Moon over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Murder Among Friends." 1:45 and 7:45. **Watertown Square**: "Sunny," Anna Neagle. "Leather Pushers." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "She Knew All the Answers," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 3:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "You're in the Army Now," Wallace Ford. "Son of the Navy," Jean Parker and James Dunn. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:36, 8:03. "Double Date," Edmund Lowe and Una Merkel. 2:16, 6:48, 9:47.

Betty Ann Painter

Heard in the musico-dramatic series, "Boy Meets Bands," Saturdays, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8 p. m.

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

You Can Serve Your Country By Giving Books for Defense

The American Merchant Marine Library Association Will Distribute Them Throughout the World

By Mary Stetson Clarke

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The freighter is due to sail in less than an hour. Winches scream and screech as the crew hurries to stow away the last of the cargo. Officers shout orders. Men hurry up and down the gangplank. Engine oil mingles with the tang of oakum and tar. No band blares, no passengers and guests mill about the deck; for this is a merchant ship bound about her business of delivering machinery and manufactured goods to Rio de Janeiro.

Hastily the driver edges his light truck near the gangplank. Alighting in a jump, he hails a member of the crew. "Hi there, can you lend me a hand with these books?"

"What! Books? Oh, sure thing, buddy!" The sailor is at the truck in an instant. He takes one end of the green wooden box, and queries breathlessly, "Say, did ya get that book on navigation I asked ya for? And the trig?"

The port representative of the American Merchant Marine Library Association nods his head, "Both of them. And don't think it was easy to get the engineering text, either. Seems to me all you fellows are after those nowadays."

Such was the scene I witnessed not long ago when, as a guest of the AMMLA, I accompanied the New York port representative of the organization as he delivered boxed libraries to various ships.

For years I had been familiar with the name of the AMMLA. Collecting books was an old story to me, but of their ultimate destination, and of the people who control the organization, I knew nothing. So one day I paid them a call.

At Headquarters

At 45 Broadway, New York City, I stopped to peer in the windows of the AMMLA. Model ships, uniforms, books with nautical titles bespoke things marine.

"At least I'm in the right place," I assured myself, and entered. Within, a small, busy office on one side balanced the spacious, closely stacked shelves of the library itself. A few men browsed among the stacks. I peeked at the title of a volume engaging a plump mariner's attention. "Meals for Fifty." The man must be a ship's cook, I thought excitedly. And won't the crew be surprised when he tries out a new dish!

Soon Colonel Leonard Sullivan, executive secretary of the association, took me in tow.

"Of course, the books you see here are only a small fraction of our library of the high seas," he explained. "These are the open shelves, available to seamen in this port who care to select their volumes personally. But comparatively few books are loaned here, when you consider the vast number we send out to ships. Come over here a minute."

He led me to a section behind the stacks, where green wooden boxes were stowed in shipshape fashion.

"Each of these boxes contains 40 books, of which 15 are non-fiction—technical stuff, travel, biography; and 25 are fiction. We also include many pamphlets and a large bundle of magazines. The libraries are delivered to ships as they come into various ports of the United States. Each time a ship ties up, it receives a fresh assortment of books; and often American ships in foreign harbors exchange libraries.

"In the year 1939-40 we dispatched 5,265 libraries—201,437 books, and 368,560 magazines. Then, too, our registered seamen borrowers, who contribute one dollar each for the privilege, jumped from 1,420 in 1938, to 2,735 in 1940. The number was almost doubled. We loaned 4,869 technical books, and purchased 453. And 1,314 steamships were served. Do you wonder that we feel the work is important?"

Each Contains a Pamphlet

It is heart-warming knowledge, in these days when American democracy is gravely imperiled, to know that in each of these book boxes, on the top layer where no eye can miss it, is a pamphlet bright with the red-white and blue of our own Star-Spangled Banner. Boldly across the cover is the title "America Builds Ships, the program of the United States Maritime Commission." Within—simple terms, charts, and graphic illustrations tell the story of the United States ship building program. The booklet is a good advertisement for our own growing merchant marine. And seamen, learning that Uncle Sam is now building more than 700 new ships, have more than ever reason to be proud of our country.

Also included in each chest are citizenship pamphlets in a variety of languages, distributed by the D. A. R., offering a pathway to freedom to aliens.

Before leaving the AMMLA again, I met Mrs. Henry Howard, founder and for 20 years president of the organization. Alert, intelligent, cordial, and charming, she has won over people, up and down the shores of the United States, to the cause of the seamen's library. She has pioneered in this work, and is still working strenuously at it—organizing book teas, attending luncheons, speaking at myriad organizations, telling everywhere the story of the book-famished seaman, hungry for education, eager for recreational reading, and dependent upon the efforts of the AMMLA alone for his reading matter.

"Do you know that we supply books and magazines to the men in the Coast Guard and Lighthouse Service; to the crews of U. S. army transports; to the U. S. Bureau of Indian affairs; to training stations, the Geodetic Survey, School ships and U. S. Engineers—as well as to our regular merchant marine?" queried Mrs. Howard.

Books for Lighthouse

"The requests of the men on the lighthouses and lightships are especially appealing," she went on. "In Alaska there are four lighthouses so completely isolated that the men spend terms of three years at a stretch at their posts. Can you imagine what books mean to men in that situation?" Her warm eyes glowed with sympathy.

"Some of the lightkeepers have wives and families living with them at the stations. That's why we will take any kind of book—cooking, nursing, carpentering, and all sorts of children's things and women's magazines."

She showed me some requests from lighthouses. Time and again children were listed—so many girls, with their ages; so many boys and their ages. Enclosed were lists of the books they wished, oh so much, to read.

Think of the joy, the thrill of those youngsters as father opens the box! How eagerly they reach for the treasured volumes. And with what satisfaction the parents glance at, and put aside for future evenings' enjoyment, the books they have long desired.

Although both the Army and Navy provide library facilities for the men in their ranks, no library service save that of the AMMLA is available to the vast numbers of seamen comprising the fleet of the American Merchant Marine.

Our merchant marine, a vital part of our defense program, supplies naval vessels with food, fuel and essential equipment. When we consider what a tremendous role the merchant ships of Great Britain are playing, we begin to realize the importance of our own fleet.

In many phases of national defense, the aid which the individual may contribute seems remote and intangible. Not so in the case of the merchant marine. Each one of us can help.

Book Donations Are Needed

How many books do you own which you are confident you will never read again? This and that and those others on the bottom shelf? Some seaman would be pleased as punch to cut his Latin-American teeth on that old Spanish grammar. And how about your friends, and the members of your clubs? Couldn't you have a book meeting, with each person bringing her excess books?

At the foot of this article is a list of the AMMLA offices. If you are not near enough to telephone someone to call for your contribution, just wrap the books up, and mail at the new special book rate of 1½ cents a pound. Fifteen cents will send a ten-pound parcel.

Perhaps you might start a branch of the AMMLA in your town or city. The nearest AMMLA office will supply you, free of charge, with posters and pamphlets, possibly will call for that cellarful of books and magazines you collect.

William McFee, that great writer of the sea, once said, "It should be as unusual for a ship to sail without a library, as for a town to be without one." Let's do our part to help maintain the morale of our Merchant Marine, by sending books and money to the AMMLA offices listed here.

Baltimore, Md.—Mr. G. Allen Glover, Port Representative, Enoch Pratt Free Library Bldg., Cathedral and Mulberry Streets, Telephone: Vernon 4850.

Boston, Mass.—Mr. Herbert Mallard, Port Representative, 408 Atlantic Avenue. Telephone: Liberty 6782.

New Orleans, La.—Mr. Herbert A. Graf, Port Representative, Dock Board Tool House, Poydras and River Streets. Telephone: Magnolia 3849.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Mr. William Schmutz, Port Representative, Foot of Chestnut Street, Pier No. 4, South. Telephone: Lombard 1120.

Portland, Ore.—Miss Nell Avery Unger, Port Representative, Library Association of Portland.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Mrs. Robert H. Taylor, Jr., Port Representative, Canal Lock Office. Telephone 874-J.

Seattle, Wash.—Mr. Arthur H. Forder, Port Representative, 3203 East Marginal Way. Telephone: Seneca 9261.

New York, N. Y.—Mr. William H. McKay, Port Representative, 45 Broadway. Telephone: Bowling Green 9-0220.

Allied News-Photo

1—A ship's crew distributing American Merchant Marine Library Association books at the start of a voyage. 2—Another crew taking on books as they make ready to leave port. 3—Willing hands help with the exchange of libraries on shipboard. A bundle of magazines accompanies each case. 4—Lightship officer spending his hours off watch studying. 5—Mrs. Henry Howard, gracious President and Founder of the AMMLA. 6—Sixty miles from Los Angeles, Anacapa Island lighthouse is inaccessible for days and weeks during heavy weather. Books are a priceless boon to the Anacapa people, as to all lighthouse keepers, for the latter lead extremely lonely lives.

Fort Worth Women Win Acclaim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Worth, Texas

The spirit of the Old West still lives in Fort Worth.

Cattle by the hundreds move toward the city's big livestock market every day. Big-hatted Texans, their spurs clicking, fill hotel lobbies and cowboys come to town on week ends for revelry and fun.

But the place of women in this city, "Where the West Begins," has changed. They no longer are restricted to their former place in the home. They hold positions of public responsibility in the city's civic, social, cultural and economic life.

For instance, a woman heads the manufacturers' division of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. She is Mrs. Edwin T. Phillips, an attractive matron who is said to know more about Fort Worth products than any man in the city.

Working With Committee

Recently, Mrs. Phillips has been working with a steering committee of local manufacturers who are faced with a shortage of metals because of priorities and defense contracts.

The City Welfare Department is in the capable hands of Miss Gladys Pittenger, a veteran welfare worker who is both an able administrative officer and a sympathetic student of relief problems.

In the cultural and entertainment field, the name of Mrs. John F. Lyons is synonymous with good music in Fort Worth. For two decades Mrs. Lyons has operated her own concert management office, and through her efforts and enterprise the top-notchers of the concert and legitimate stage have been presented in Fort Worth.

Operation of two Federal housing projects here is in the hands of a local Housing Authority, and one of the board members is a woman—Mrs. Mabel G. Bennett. She has been in office since the $2,225,000 program was instituted, worked with architects through the construction stage and now has a hand in running the apartments which house 500 families.

Popular Public Speaker

Equally outstanding is the position of Mrs. Elsie Hogsett, a special representative of the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad, who is one of the most sought-after public speakers in the Southwest. A well-versed student of human relations, Mrs Hogsett delivered 65 public speeches in June on a variety of subjects.

Fort Worth women hold many public offices, both elective and appointive. The County Clerk of Tarrant County is Mrs. Happy Shelton Wood and the County Treasurer is Miss Lelia Mae Smith.

The Public Library Board has eight members; the Board of Park Commissioners, two, and the Board of Education, one.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Women! You Can Help Save Gas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The day before Labor Day, I stopped in for gasoline at a large New York filling station. The car just ahead of me was full of ladies chatting merrily, and not paying much attention to the gas that was being pumped into the tank of their car. The station attendant who was waiting on them was not paying much attention to it, either. When he had filled the tank to the top, he let the gas go on running while he turned his gaze to the meter and watched until the arrow pointed to some even figures which he thought would be suitable and would save making change for the ladies. Meanwhile, the gasoline ran down onto the pavement in a good-sized puddle—enough, I am sure, to have taken a car three or four miles.

Suddenly I realized why my husband always gets out and stands beside the gas tank when it is being filled, and I immediately hopped out and did likewise. I felt a little foolish standing there, but I exchanged some pleasantries with the attendant. No gas ran over the top of my tank, even though the attendant had to run all the way to the office for my 2 cents change.

"So that is how we are conserving gasoline for defense!" I thought as I drove off.

On second thought, I don't suppose the station attendant was any more to blame than the women in that car. I have never felt it was very ladylike to get out and oversee the filling of my gas tank, and I suppose most women feel that way. But shouldn't we put aside self-consciousness in these days of defense, and take the trouble to see that our gas tanks are filled properly? When we are thinking up as many ways as possible to save a little gas here and a little there, it seems to me we owe it to our country and to ourselves to include this method. Jennie

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Canning Hints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When preserving peaches, plums, or pears by the cold pack method, you can save yourself time and effort by adding sugar directly to the fruit as it is packed in the jar, then filling the jar with cold water. The sugar will completely dissolve during the processing, whether by oven, steam bath, or pressure kettle method. One thus eliminates the preparation of syrup, saves the washing of utensils, as well as the heat required for cooking the syrup. One can also more accurately estimate the amount of sugar required.

* * *

The man of the house is usually far more adept than we women are at tightening the tops of screw-top preserve jars. So try to time the completion of the processing period to coincide with the good man's return home.

* * *

Not time enough tonight both to prepare and to process that big basket of peaches? And it would be so convenient to have them all preserved before that neighborhood picnic tomorrow! Especially since John has offered to help you this evening. Our favorite trick is to work after sonny has been tucked in for the night, pop the jars into the oven or steam kettle before retiring ourselves, then set the alarm for 12 or whatever hour marks the end of the processing period. We may be heavy-eyed when we tighten the jar tops, but what a glorious sight the next morning are those luscious, golden peach halves, all ready for the preserve closet and next winter's enjoyment.

* * *

If you hesitate, because of the sugar involved, to preserve applesauce made from neighbor's windfalls, do change your ways. Applesauce made without sugar keeps just as well as the sweetened variety. Add the sweetening to your taste when you open the jars months hence. M. C.

Safer Cellar Steps

When cellar steps are dark and difficult to descend and mount, use a border of white paint around the edge of each step. This will increase the visibility greatly. It is also a good idea to paint the bottom step a solid white.

Instead of Plain Toast

Besides the popular morning toast (which, incidentally, has the amazing quality of blending perfectly with your homemade jams, jellies, or preserves, as a little experimentation will indicate) French toast, served in single slices or in sandwich form, makes an interesting variation for the more leisurely Sunday breakfast.

In preparing French toast sandwiches, cut bread into desired shapes and use singly or in combination any of the following fillings: jam, jelly, ham, minced ham, dried beef, peanut butter, bacon.

The popular frankfurter and round biscuit buns may be used to brighten the morning breakfast table. One suggestion that is sure to spread unfailing cheer is as follows: split into V-shape a frankfurter bun, then fill with a mixture of creamed chipped beef and the white of a hard-cooked egg, chopped. Pre-heat this in the oven and then top with the hard-cooked egg yolk, pressed through a sieve.

Delicious open face sandwich buns may be prepared by splitting the bun in half. Butter and toast; then cover with a slice of ham or crisp bacon, top with a ring of pineapple cut very thin and a small spoonful of quick-melting grated cheese. Broil until the cheese is slightly browned and serve hot.

While it is true that plain buttered toast will probably satisfy at any breakfast, the wise homemaker will find that added appeal will be given this all-American favorite by preparing a variety of spreads in advance. These may be served on the table or buffet style, so that each member of the family may have a spread of his own choice.

You probably have a few special ways of your own for preparing toast, but here are a number of tried and true ingredients and combinations that will provide new thrills for toast lovers: brown sugar with cinnamon or cocoa; honey and almonds; grated chocolate chips; peanut butter and crisp bacon chips; fruit preserves with cinnamon; fruit preserve with crisp bacon chips; pineapple cream cheese with dash of grated orange rind; grated maple sugar; crushed bananas.

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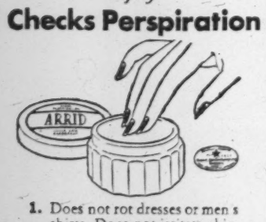

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The Home Forum

A Wilderness Idyl

WE HAD BEEN comfortably housed for a week in one of those skillfully built cabins of peeled spruce logs which the woods-carpenter of Maine knows so well how to erect. With a skill little short of the uncanny, he combines something approaching luxury with rustic architecture in its most attractive form. From its spacious porch, we looked out upon beautiful Kennebago, a wilderness-set lake, an outpost of the famous Rangeley system. It would be difficult to find a more delightful retreat from busy city life than was accessible at that time in the Rangeley region to the lover of wood, and lake, and stream.

We had spent the long summer days in threading the streams which flow into Kennebago, had visited little Kennebago, a woods-set and mountain-guarded lake, measurably smaller than its larger counterpart, had roamed the forest trails, watched the beaver at their dam building; in short, had reveled to the full in those privileges for which to the real lover of the forests there is no substitute.

Then came Sunday. My companion and I both agreed that the morning should be spent in the quiet devotion to those customs which commonly prevail among Christian peoples. After lunch there stirred in me an urgent desire to climb Kennebago Mountain, cone-shaped, its sides plentifully clothed with white spruce, standing back at a respectable distance from the lake and stream bearing its name, and lifting its crest some 3,500 feet above sea level.

Not only did the impulse stem from a definite zest for mountain climbing, but added thereto was a long-entertained desire to visit the haunt of the Bicknell's thrush, a member of this famous family of songsters whose acquaintance I had made only in its spring migration across the lowlands to the south. Ornithologists whom I came to trust for accuracy in their bird studies had informed me that this thrush rarely nests at lower than three thousand feet, and from that up to timber line on forest-clad mountains in the North Atlantic coastal regions. Here was my opportunity! Here was the mountain, here was the spruce forest, and here was a half day for which no special plans had been made, and here, I hoped, would be found this unobtrusive songster.

* * *

The sentiment that the groves were God's first temple has long made deep appeal to me. Nowhere does one find greater calm and serenity of thought conducive to true worship than in the deep forest. Evidences of life are all about, a cathedral-like silence prevails, the sun rays beat through the dark green foliage, working a beautiful pattern of light and shade upon the forest floor. Amid these northern forests one finds indeed a situation perfectly adapted to the contemplation of the deeper things of life.

My companion, less enthusiastic concerning things ornithological, did not care to accompany me. Calling Tom, our trusty guide, I asked him to set me down at the foot of the trail making upward from the river at a point a half-mile below the lake. He obeyed with alacrity, and soon we were afloat in a Rangeley boat, headed down river.

As the boat was brought skillfully to land at the mouth of the trail, I said to Tom: "Please pick me up here at five o'clock." It was then two and I was quite sure that two hours up and an hour back would give me ample time to complete my double quest, to clear the top of the mountain and to find a Bicknell's thrush. At my unexpected request, Tom looked up with surprise and disappointment. Not to accompany "his sportsman," as the Maine guides commonly term those they serve, was something strange, a bit beyond his understanding. He could not quite comprehend the desire of anyone to journey alone up an unknown mountain trail not too plainly marked. A brief explanation, however, restored our usual cordial relations, and I was assured that he would be waiting when I returned.

* * *

The journey upward was delightful. The deeply shaded trail was plainly enough defined by spots on the trees not to require special attention to prevent straying. I could center my attention upon the unfolding scene. In the lower reaches where birch, beech, and maple prevailed there was rich bird-life. Olive-backed thrushes chanted their musical lay with their usual persistence. The notes of this forest dweller are as indigenous to the Maine woods as the odor of spruce and pine. And they are far from lacking in musical excellence! Warblers darted across my path—black-throated green, American redstarts, and one black-throated blue—a trio difficult to match in beauty and variety of plumage.

Higher up, the note of the native woods-carpenter came to my waiting ears. Evidence of his skill was had in the gaping holes drilled in the trunks of spruce and hemlock where he suspected his favorite grubs and ants were ensconced between the shaky layers. These evidences of the strength of the blow and the cutting power of the bill of the pileated woodpecker, the cock-of-the-woods, is a source of great wonderment. Several of the incisions, eight inches long, three wide at the surface, tapering inward until the heart of the tree was reached, would have done credit to a skillful wielder of a post ax. Uniformly the center of the tree was shaky and apparently the hole was drilled to uncover the black ants which made their way up and down between the separated layers of annual growth. Both spruce and hemlock were subjects of their attack and the enterprise evidenced was nothing short of amazing.

* * *

After an hour's climb the trail grew steeper and the underbrush thicker. Here I had an indefinite but certain sense that this was the haunt of the songster I was seeking. Bird-life had lessened with the ascent. Slowly advancing with quickened senses, presently there came to my eager ears a strange, solitary note—one quite unfamiliar. With breathless tensity, I waited. Presently it came clearer and clearer, soft, low, musical, but unmistakable, the note of the songster I was seeking. It was characteristically thrushlike, but strange. The notes came but for a brief moment, and the forest was still again. All other notes were muted, a fact for which I was in a measure grateful. The other wood-notes were familiar. This was the one object of my quest.

I had heard but had not seen the tuneful stranger. Proceeding slowly upward, as the top of the mountain was neared, presently there came from both sides of the trail and not far distant, notes of the bird I was so eagerly seeking. After a moment's pause to drink in the sweet melody, eager to impress it indelibly upon memory's plastic page, quietly step by step I made my way toward the singer. Yes! there he was with the family characteristics of plumage, the familiar brown, dun, and gray, but differently disposed. Above, olive-gray tinged with brown, brighter at the base of the tail, breast buffy, tending to brown, smaller than the song thrush and with a slender bill. For a brief interval, as I held the little singer under my glass, he remained quiet, then again burst into exquisite notes, silvery, resonant, highly musical. The notes were not unlike the song of the olive-back which had reached me so continuously near the lake, but there was a definite distinction.

Brewster well describes these differences: "It has the quality of a fine, high-pitched reed, but, unlike the olive-backed thrush, it does not change its pitch perceptibly. The syllables *wee-a, wee-a, wee-a, chi-chi-wee;* the opening notes *wee-a*, open and flowing, are followed by two staccato notes; the closing note resembles the opening one, is without special emphasis." (Quoted in Forbush's *Birds of Massachusetts.*) This is a technical analysis of the Bicknell's song made by an eminent ornithologist with a musical ear.

To me the song was beyond analysis; it was the outpouring of a wood sprite, a tiny creature, scarcely more than a span in length, which poured out its glad heart in gentle abandon, as though it could do nothing else. It was a brief experience, long to be cherished for both its rarity and its exquisite accomplishment. I have not seen or heard this exquisite singer since.

* * *

At the crest of the mountain, I climbed the fire tower, from the top of which a magnificent panorama of woods and lakes and streams was spread out before me like a great scroll, rolling away and away to the far horizon. As Thoreau remarked of the scene from the crown of Katahdin, which he climbed in 1850, it did not seem that as much as a fishing-pole had ever been cut from the forest.

The journey back was easy. A winter wren performing his jazzy song from the top of an old log by the trail held me for a moment. I never cease to wonder at the energy displayed by this least of all wrens, which enables it to pour forth a string of notes as wild and weird as a veritable wilderness elf.

Tom was waiting at the foot of the trail. It was exactly five o'clock as I seated myself in the boat. "On time," said Tom. And again I tried to explain to him the joy of solitude when pursuing a long-hoped-for wilderness experience. At the cabin I found my companion in the midst of a popular novel of the day, content as perhaps a New York businessman seeking refreshment should be, to remain in the quiet provided in this lakeside domicile. For myself, I acknowledged a sense of pride and deep contentment. I had climbed Kennebago and had privately interviewed a much sought but little known singer.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

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ELEONORA OF TOLEDO AND HER SON: *A Portrait by Agnolo Bronzino* (1503-72)

BRONZINO was one of the great Florentine painters of the sixteenth century. Although he lacked the genius of the masters of the Italian High Renaissance, like Michelangelo and Leonardo, he was a skillful and talented painter, held in high regard by his contemporaries. Cosimo I, Duke of Tuscany, thought so highly of him that he made him his court painter. From Bronzino's sojourn at the court of the Medici come some of his finest portraits, of which this is one. Eleonora of Toledo, the Spanish wife of Cosimo, is represented with her son, Ferdinando de Medici. Bronzino painted many portraits of the Duke and Duchess and their children, some of which were intended for the ducal apartments while others were sent as gifts to foreign courts.

His aristocratic sitters were suited to Bronzino's cool, patrician style. He liked to paint their proud heads, their delicate hands and long, slender fingers, their rich brocades and jewels. The portrait of Eleonora and her son displays these characteristics. The graceful posing of the figures and the emphasis on the hands are very typical. Eleonora is dressed in red-violet brocade and wears ropes of pearls and a pearl net on her hair. Both mother and son appear rather formal and reserved. The enameled surface of the picture and the precise outlines contribute to the feeling of elegance and distinction. The economical, crisp drawing and the solid forms predominate over the color, which is clear and cool.

There are several different versions of this portrait of Eleonora; in some she appears with her younger son, Don Garcia. Vasari, a contemporary of Bronzino, characterized the Duchess as "a woman of true worth . . . her infinite merits worthy of eternal praise."

H. H. A.

Being a Boy in Kansas

THE REAL CURRICULUM of Will White's education was outdoors—the prairie, the woods, the streams, the farm, the barn, the alley, the church, and the singing school. What he learned in school was insignificant in comparison to what he learned from these. A boy's habitat in El Dorado ordinarily extended from the creek at the foot of the road to the schoolhouse at the top of the hill, but during vacations he wandered far afield. Then he had as his companions "the coyotes in the rocks, the ground hogs near their holes, the prairie dogs on their mounds, the meadow larks in the backrush along the road, and the lazy cows grazing in the lush grass of the ravines." Ten years before, the Indians had lived about El Dorado, and along the streams the boys found their fireplaces and picked up arrowheads. One of Will's companions was a little white boy who had been stolen and reared among the Indians until he was ten. "He was glum and silent," although he sometimes told Will "little odd things about his Indian infancy and childhood" when the two were together alone.

Life in a Kansas village in the latter part of the nineteenth century differed little from life on a farm. Electric lights, telephones, municipal waterworks, steam and hot-air furnaces, natural gas, modern plumbing, paved streets—all have come to the Kansas village since William Allen White was a boy. Dr. White, like other leading citizens of El Dorado, had a barn, kept a horse, a cow, hogs, and chickens; and Will, like any farm boy, had chores to do. . . . After that he was his own master until night—to roam the alleys, the prairies, the woods, or to play in the barn with his gang. . . .

When the day was over he split wood, bedded down the cow, fed the pigs and chickens, sliced turnips for the calves, hoed the garden sometimes, "carried countless buckets of water from the pump to the straggling elm saplings along the weedy area where the parking one day would spread its cool green spaces from the sidewalk to the curb." And after his outdoor work was done, if his mother thought his savage spirit needed further chastening, young Will White had a big apron tied around his neck and was put to washing and drying the dishes. —From "William Allen White," by EVERETT RICH. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Southwest

The puddle drinks the light of early sun.
The fields of mist dissolve, and one by one
The shadows curl their long lengths up and fade
Until a brightness strikes the deepest shade.

Now in the gleaming caldron of the sky
The first clouds form. Their whiteness pricks the eye.
And all across the flatlands, like slow streams,
The heat flows, turning landscape into dreams.

Soon in the mind a lazy silence falls.
Horizons hedge the eye with distant walls.
Here everywhere a mute perfection lies—
Of air, of earth, and all man's memories.

ROBERT WISTRAND

"The Father's great Love"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JEREMIAH WRITES (Jeremiah 31:3), "The Lord hath appeared of old unto me, saying, Yea, I have loved thee with an everlasting love: therefore with lovingkindness have I drawn thee." How great is the appeal of love! Children, men, and women, even animals, turn to it. All feel the need of love. Nothing satisfies but love. All real love is the reflection of God, divine Love.

A young man who was very much in need of physical healing turned to Christian Science for help. In sermons which he had heard hitherto, the preacher had emphasized the belief that God punishes sin. The thought of a God who caused or permitted a hell where His children who had erred would be everlastingly punished had caused him to turn away from religion. Through his study of Christian Science he learned that God is unchanging Love, divine Principle; that sin brings its own punishment, but that punishment ceases when the sin ceases. Now, instead of being afraid of God and wishing to turn from all contemplation of Him, he realized that he loved God and wanted increasingly to think of Him. With the understanding of God as Love came the healing of the physical infirmity.

The young man was able from this time forward to lean on divine Love with a great trust. In times of difficulty he found comfort and deliverance by turning to such passages from the Scriptures as (Isaiah 43:2), "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee."

The knowledge of the Father's love enabled the Master to carry on fearlessly. It lifted him above the belief that evil is real. We, too, can be protected, directed, and sustained through our understanding of God's great love. In the midst of persecution, hate, or trouble of any kind, we can lift our thought above what seems to be and know that the fact of His great love will enable us to realize the truth of being and thus be freed.

How wonderful it is to find out that the only real power is Love! Divine Love is infinite. All, ever present, and omnipotent. We can never go beyond the encircling arms of Love. We can never be separated from God's loving care.

Those who are serving their country may realize the ever-presence of divine Love, and thus be kept from harm. Turning to God's great love, they can prove the wonderful truths contained in the ninety-first Psalm.

On page 77 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "This is the Father's great Love that He hath bestowed upon us, and it holds man in endless Life and one eternal round of harmonious being." Turning to the fact of God's great love for man, one receives a wonderful spiritual uplift and a joyous expectancy of good.

Divine Love can cause nothing unlovely. In God's universe only harmony and loveliness are to be found. Sickness is no part of His universe, and sickness is healed as one realizes that God is the only cause. The real man is not cognizant of sin. He is never controlled by anything but divine Love, and is eternally conscious of the attraction of good, the attraction of divine Love. On page 231 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes: "To hold yourself superior to sin, because God made you superior to it and governs man, is true wisdom. To fear sin is to misunderstand the power of Love and the divine Science of being in man's relation to God,—to doubt His government and distrust His omnipotent care. To hold yourself superior to sickness and death is equally wise, and is in accordance with divine Science. To fear them is impossible, when you fully apprehend God and know that they are no part of His creation."

Back of all manifestations of lovingkindness from one individual to another is the fact of God's love. This understanding causes us to be both gracious givers and receivers. In doing good to others, we, like a lake that catches the ray of the sun and then throws out this light, glimpse God's love for His spiritual creation and radiate it to others. Knowing the power of reflection, we express God's love joyously and fearlessly, and those to whom we do good receive the blessing gratefully. We should recognize the fact that all good is ours because God is Love. Then we shall always have a joyous expectancy of good and gratefully and understandingly give of the good we have, knowing that good cannot be exhausted because God's love is infinite.

As one strives to keep before him the fact that God is Love, and that man is His image and likeness, he finds himself spontaneously reflecting Love. Gentleness, tolerance, unselfishness, meekness, forgiveness, and patience become natural to him. This expressing of spiritual Love does wonders for him, and, as Mrs. Eddy says (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, pp. 8, 9): "Spiritual love makes man conscious that God is his Father, and the consciousness of God as Love gives man power with untold furtherance. Then God becomes to him the All-presence—quenching sin; the All-power—giving life, health, holiness; the All-science—all law and gospel."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

"Il grande Amore del Padre"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

GEREMIA SCRIVE (Geremia 31:3): "Da tempi lontani l'Eterno m'è apparso. 'Sì, io t'amo d'un amore eterno; perciò ti prolongo la mia bontà'". Com'è grande l'attrativa dell'amore! I bambini, gli uomini e le donne, persino gli animali, si volgono ad esso. Tutti sentono il bisogno dell'amore. Nulla soddisfa se non che l'amore. Tutto il vero amore è la riflessione di Dio, divino Amore.

Un giovine che aveva bisogno urgente di guarigione fisica si volse alla Scienza Cristiana per aiuto. Nei sermoni che aveva udito fin'allora, il predicatore aveva messo l'enfasi sulla credenza che Dio punisce il peccato. Il pensiero di un Dio che causava o permetteva un inferno dove i Suoi figliuoli che avevano errato sarebbero puniti eternamente lo indusse ad allontanarsi dalla religione. Con lo studio della Scienza Cristiana egli imparò che Dio è Amore immutabile, divino Principio; che il peccato reca la sua propria punizione, ma che la punizione cessa quando cessa il peccato. Ora, invece di aver paura di Dio e di desiderare di volgersi via da ogni contemplazione di Lui, egli si rese conto che amava Dio e voleva sempre più pensare a Lui. Colla comprensione di Dio quale Amore venne la guarigione dell'infermità fisica.

Il giovine fu capace da quel momento in poi di appoggiarsi sul divino Amore con una grande confidenza. In tempi di difficoltà egli trovò conforto e liberazione rivolgendosi a tali versi delle Scritture come (Isaia 43:2): "Quando passerai per delle acque, io sarò teco; quando traverserai de' fiumi, non ti sommergeranno; quando camminerai nel fuoco non ne sarai arso, e la fiamma non ti consumerà".

La conoscenza dell'amore del Padre rese capace il Maestro di procedere senza paura. Lo innalzò al di sopra della credenza che il male è reale. Noi, pure, possiamo essere protetti, diretti e sostenuti per mezzo del nostro intendimento del grande amore di Dio. In mezzo alla persecuzione, all'odio o a difficoltà di ogni specie, noi possiamo innalzare il nostro pensiero al di sopra di ciò che sembra essere e di sapere che il fatto del Suo grande amore ci renderà capaci di realizzare la verità dell'essere ed in tal modo di esser liberati.

Com'è meraviglioso di scoprire che il solo potere reale è l'Amore! L'Amore divino è infinito, Tutto, sempre presente ed onnipotente. Non possiamo mai andare al di là delle braccia accerchianti dell'Amore. Non possiamo mai essere separati dalla sollecitudine amorevole di Dio.

Quelli che servono il loro paese possono realizzare l'onnipresenza del divino Amore, ed essere così protetti da malanni. Col volgersi al grande amore di Dio, essi possono dimostrare le meravigliose verità contenute nel novantunesimo Salmo.

A pagina 77 di *Miscellaneous Writings* Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive: "Questo è il grande Amore del Padre di cui Egli ci ha dotati, ed esso mantiene l'uomo in Vita interminabile ed in un ciclo eterno di essere armonioso". Rivolgendoci al fatto del grande Amore di Dio per l'uomo, riceviamo un meraviglioso innalzamento spirituale ed una lieta aspettativa di bene.

L'Amore divino non può causare alcunchè di spiacevole. Nell'universo di Dio soltanto l'armonia e l'amorevolezza possono essere trovati. La malattia non fa parte del Suo universo, e la malattia è sanata col rendersi conto che Dio è la sola causa. L'uomo reale non è consapevole di peccato. Non è mai controllato da cosa alcuna eccetto il divino Amore, ed è eternamente conscio dell'attrattiva del bene, l'attrattiva del divino Amore. A pagina 231 di *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* Mrs. Eddy scrive: "Considerarti superiore al peccato perchè Dio ti ha fatto superiore ad esso e governa l'uomo, è vera saggezza. Temere il peccato significa disconoscere la potenza dell'Amore e la divina Scienza dell'essere nella relazione dell'uomo con Dio,—dubitare del Suo governo e non fidarsi della Sua sollecitudine onnipotente. Considerarti superiore alla malattia ed alla morte è altrettanto saggio, ed è d'accordo colla divina Scienza. Temerli è impossibile, quando tu comprendi pienamente Dio e sai che non fanno affatto parte della Sua creazione".

Dietro a tutte le manifestazioni di amorevolezza fra gl'individui vi è il fatto dell'amore di Dio. Quest'intendimento ci rende benigni tanto nel dare che nel ricevere. Nel fare del bene ad altri, noi, come un lago che coglie il raggio del sole e poi rimanda questa luce, percepiamo l'amore di Dio verso la Sua creazione spirituale e lo irraggiamo ad altri. Conoscendo il potere della riflessione, noi esprimiamo l'amore di Dio lietamente e senza paura, e quelli ai quali facciamo del bene ricevono la benedizione con gratitudine. Dobbiamo riconoscere il fatto che ogni bene è nostro perchè Dio è Amore. Allora avremo sempre una lieta aspettativa di bene e con gratitudine e comprensione daremo del bene che noi abbiamo, sapendo che il bene non può essere esaurito perchè l'amore di Dio è infinito.

In misura che ci sforziamo di tener di vista il fatto che Dio è Amore, e che l'uomo è la Sua immagine e somiglianza, troveremo che riflettiamo l'Amore spontaneamente. La gentilezza, la tolleranza, la generosità, la mansuetudine, il perdono e la pazienza diverranno naturali per noi. Quest'espressione dell'Amore spirituale fa miracoli per noi e, come dice Mrs. Eddy (*Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, pagg. 8, 9): "L'amore spirituale rende l'uomo conscio che Dio è suo Padre, e la consapevolezza di Dio quale Amore dà all'uomo potenza con progresso indicibile. Allora Dio diviene per lui l'Onnipresenza—che estingue il peccato; l'Onnipotenza—che dà vita, salute, santità; l'Onniscienza—che è tutta la legge e tutto il vangelo".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a queste indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

The Battle of Ships ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's remarkable report that Axis shipping losses in point of tonnage during July and August were three times that of Great Britain and its allies has brought redoubled satisfaction to Washington inasmuch as it coincides with a rapid acceleration of ship construction on this side of the Atlantic.

Taken together, the reduction in British losses and the increasing production of mercantile tonnage in the United States give full promise that victory in the Battle of the Atlantic can be won by hard work on both sides.

Meanwhile, the very heavy rate of Axis losses is expected to contribute notably to the British chances of victory. Not only do Axis losses increase the burden upon Europe's never-satisfactory railway system but it also makes it increasingly difficult for Germany and Italy to supply and strengthen the troops in North Africa. The Prime Minister took note of this fact when he said that Axis troop transports were braving British submarines in the Mediterranean "in order to keep alive the enemy armies in Libya."

These developments have suddenly awakened Washington to the fact that the Axis, as well as Great Britain, is vulnerable to ship losses.

Proportionate Effect

According to London, Axis ship losses since the start of the war are in the vicinity of 3,750,000 tons. While this is but half the tonnage lost by the Allies, it probably accounts for close to one-half the tonnage available to Germany, Italy and their satellites. Thus, proportionately, the Axis losses have been far heavier than have those of the Allies, although their effect upon Axis economy may not yet be so severe, since Germany and Italy are able to depend upon land communication with some of their sources of supply.

So far this year, British-Allied losses have far outweighed the present capacity of American and British shipyards to replace them. If the current downward trend is continued, however, this may change with new ships reaching the water faster than the Axis can sink them. This is the immediate goal of the United States Maritime Commission.

Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Commission, recently announced that American shipyards will turn out 130 to 134 merchant ships this year or 25 per cent more than was thought possible at the beginning of the year. This would mean roughly 1,300,000 tons of new American shipping during 1941, added to the 1,000,000 or more tons expected from British shipyards, for a total of approximately 2,225,000 tons.

During July of this year British-Allied losses totaled but 210,073 tons, according to London figures and there is reason to believe that August sinkings were even lower. Thus, during July and August British-Allied losses were at the rate of approximately 2,500,000 tons a year or not much more than Anglo-American shipyards are expected to produce during 1941. Of course, British-Allied sinkings were far higher during the first part of the year, the January-June total being nearly 2,600,000 tons.

Even though British losses return to the high figures of this winter and spring there is every reason to believe that American construction, aided by that of Britain, will be able to match the tonnage sent below the waves.

Admiral Land promised that, unless presently unforseen difficulties arise, this country will launch two new merchant ships a day during 1942 and 1943. Since the average deadweight tonnage of the freighters being produced in this country is 10,000 tons, this would be 20,000 tons of new shipping a day, 140,000 a week and 600,000 a month.

Although it is possible that there may be occasions when this latter figure is not reached, the Maritime Commission expects that the next two years will see well over 13,000,000 of new merchant shipping turned out by American shipyards. Meanwhile, British capacity is expected to stay in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 tons a year, if German air raids can be contained.

Potential Expansion

What is more, the industrial capacity of the United States is expected to be such in 1942 and 1943 that the Commission's present shipbuilding program could be expanded if it becomes urgent to do so. Whereas there were 20 shipyards with approximately 100 shipbuilding ways in existence on Jan. 1, 1941, there will be 32 yards and 234 ways on Jan. 1, 1942. These figures do not include ways and yards situated on the Great Lakes, some of which will be used in the current program.

With Britain assured of millions of tons of new American shipping during the coming years, it is obvious that still greater efforts will be made to cut down losses from German bombers, U-boats and surface raiders. New British combative measures, including an improved convoy system, new patrol boats and bombers, and the increasingly important role of the United States Navy in patrolling large areas of the North Atlantic have already proved their ability to cut losses.

Since the United States is expected to increase the size of its patrolling fleet and to send Britain increasingly large numbers of patrol aircraft, the task of the German Air Force and Navy is seen as more difficult in the days to come.

It is for this reason that Prime Minister Churchill's latest address to the House of Commons reflected a measure of quiet confidence and satisfaction when he said that matters were looking up in the Atlantic.

The Country Speaks: The Atlantic

The Navy Is Ready ..... *By Robert R. Mullen*

President Roosevelt's command to the United States Navy to "shoot" was not delivered to an ineffective, unprepared Atlantic Fleet. It may come as a surprise to some Americans to learn that their Atlantic Navy has been in full battle trim and at several times the strength of German sea units for some weeks.

The Atlantic Fleet today numbers at least five warships, the New York, Texas, Arkansas, Washington and North Carolina. In addition, wisps of information arising along the East Coast and in Washington tell us that there are at least three airplane carriers, more than 10 cruisers and upwards of 50 destroyers.

Besides these surface craft, there are an undetermined number of submarines, probably not a vast flotilla. And, most important of all—in the judgment of many—is the sharply accelerated air force, daily becoming more effective as new bases and equipment become available.

New Units Carry Big Guns

In regard to the capital ships, it might be pointed out that the two newest units, the North Carolina and the Washington, carry 16-inch guns. Because of that and their speed and armor they are deemed equal to any other warships now afloat, including the Tirpitz, sister ship o fthe Bismarck.

The Washington and North Carolina should be far superior to the much-publicized (because much bombed) Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, which have 11-inch guns.

The older ships, New York, Texas and Arkansas are slow, and are handicapped by inability to elevate their guns to ranges required in present sea fighting.

However, these ships are heavily armored, capable ships, not to be discounted in any engagement, and particularly valuable in the type of fighting where fast, light vessels are used in harrying and delaying enemy units until the big battle wagons can move into position to discharge their heavy guns.

The cruisers, of course, make excellent auxiliaries for such fighting, while the value of the destroyers has been proved time and time again as escort vessels and as a rake for cleaning out submarines.

The Navy's largest air base is now located in Quonset, R. I., where vast fields, hangars, repair facilities, etc. were installed just last spring and this summer. Its operations are carefully synchronized with the surface craft roaming the North Atlantic where the supply lines of Democracy have been strung.

This base is being supplemented by additional bases in Newfoundland and Labrador. To what extent these bases can now be used, or the date when they will become fully effective, is not known, but presumably the time is near.

Strong Reserves Available

Much the same can be said for the bases in the Caribbean area.

How much collaboration with the British Navy will result from the President's order remains to be seen. But that the British Navy has already benefited from the American air patrol there is no doubt.

The American Navy is in the favorable position of having reserves, and incomparably strong reserves, upon which to draw from the Pacific should the Far Eastern situation permit.

Besides that, of course, there is the fact that East Coast shipyards are ahead of schedule in turning out additional units for the Atlantic Fleet.

Illustrative of that is the fact that the new battleship Massachusetts, originally scheduled for completion in 1942, will actually be launched at Fore River in Quincy, Mass., on Sept. 23, which is one year ahead of schedule.

While the Army has been compelled to be content with war games for training, the Navy has been training on the red meat of readiness for actual combat.

On the misty, gray reaches of the Atlantic today American sailors stand on the alert, battle stations ready for instant action. The Navy is ready—and capable.

To Change the Subject:

Patriotic Journey ..... *By Jessie Ash Arndt*

"I love thy rock and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills—"

All the reverence with which I sang the national hymn as a schoolgirl who loved George Washington and the Red, White, and Blue with an ardent patriotism, surged over me again last week end on a trip through the mountains and forests of New England.

Somehow, as school days passed, I lost the thrill that used to come with the singing of "America." I continued to hold it in unique regard as the national hymn but the words had lost some of their dramatic significance as I sang them. Now it has all come back.

As I rode through the White Mountains of New Hampshire and the Green Mountains of Vermont I realized what the lines of this song meant to our forefathers who carved homes out of that majestic wilderness.

Today, we find roads ready made, cattle grazing peacefully on sloping hillsides, and immaculate white farm houses, looking out on the world from glistening small-paned windows, guarded by green shutters.

In the yesterday that was their day, the virgin forests awaited the sound of their axes. There were no roads, no telephones, no radios, no motor cars. The short summer season was not a vacation time. It was the brief period in which to prepare against the long, hard winter. They loved the rocks and rills, the forests and templed hills for these were their homeland—a homeland whose challenge they had met as pioneers with patient toil, resourcefulness, courage, and endurance.

It is true that the American Indians were the only real Americans; the earliest colonists were "immigrants" just as those who come after them from foreign shores. But those who have followed in the last half century and settled in the East, have lived in a ready-made New World—a New World that our forefathers labored to build and fought to defend.

The spirit of unity and industry that market those early days still may be found through the New England communities. For instance, at Fitzwilliams, N. H. the Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational Churches have decided to merge into one congregation. These federated bodies hereafter will meet in the old church edifice erected in about 1857 and orignally used by the Congregationalists. Instead of hiring the work of remodeling done, the men are doing it themselves and the women are doing the cleaning and decorating, putting forth their own effort with characteristic New England enterprise.

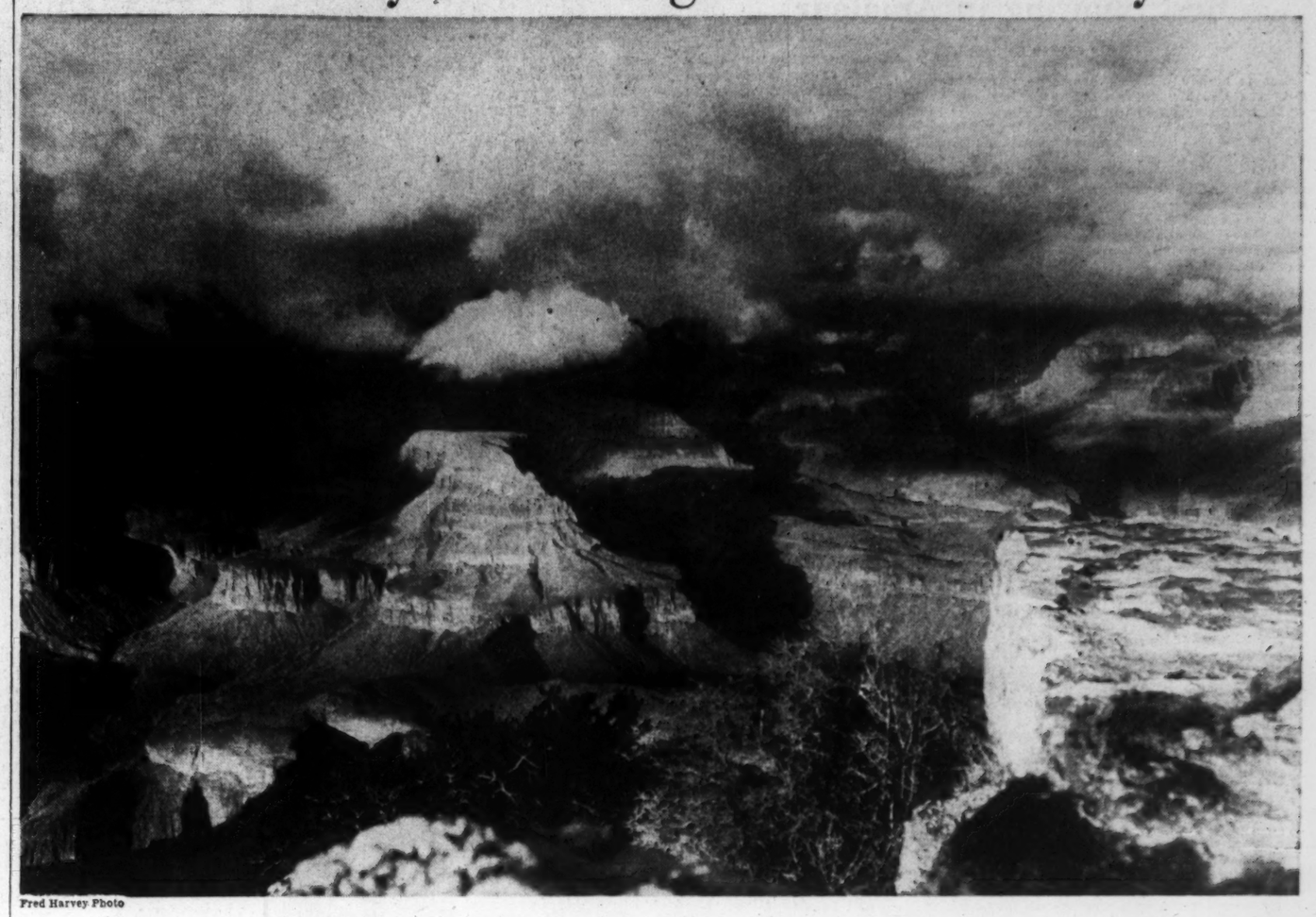
There are no saloons and no slum areas—at least none evident to a tourist—even on the far edges of the towns and villages. Neither is the ubiquitous corner drug store to be found in many of the little places, nor the "Five and Ten"—not for 50 miles was there one of the latter. Perhaps none of these would prosper in the face of sturdy New England thrift. But, whatever the reason, they were conspicuous by their absence.

Bright flowers bloom in gardens and in window boxes of even the smallest of the neat little white cottages and in not a few of them hang the sign, "God Bless America."

The great great grandsons and granddaughters of the builders make little show over the history of their houses or of their communities. Modest markers and a few monuments tell the story for the community and individuals recount it as family history. This history is so close, it is part of their lives. The "rocks and rills . . . and templed hills" are still clothed with many feet of snow and ice each winter abiding cold and silent until late spring to emerge in verdant beauty — stern reminders of what it meant to their forefathers to sing:

"Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain-side
Let Freedom ring."

Grand Canyon: Through Two Pairs of Eyes



Fred Harvey Photo

A Ranger-Naturalist's View

By Max K. Gilstrap

There are some things that one must live with to understand and the Grand Canyon of Arizona is one of them.

I say this after spending four summers climbing among the precipitous walls of this "gigantic statement of nature," whose every mood is burned unforgettably into my memory.

When I think of the Grand Canyon now I usually remember it first as it appears on a clear afternoon when its multitude of temples, pinnacles and buttes are touched by the fiery glow of the setting sun. Then I recall the times when rainstorms have swept over it to send thunder reverberating through its labyrinth of canyons and hundreds of waterfalls tumbling down its walls to the swirling, foaming river below. Again, I remember it on quiet nights when the yellow moon, rising over the painted desert, throws soft lunar bows over its mist-filled depths.

An ever-changing spectacle, the Canyon takes on an awesome aspect when occasional rock slides plunge into the abyss to send up a swirl of dust 2,000 feet into the desert air; it becomes a place of enchantment when clouds roll across its 12-mile gap to form a roof—like rolls of cotton—tempting enough to walk upon; it takes on a quiet majesty in the hush of a silent snowstorm when falling flakes pile up two feet deep on the Canyon rim but rarely reach the bottom because of the warm interior.

As a ranger naturalist of the United States National Park Service stationed at Grand Canyon, it was part of my work to know this natural wonder from top to bottom. So, at every opportunity I climbed cautiously down the length of five Empire State buildings into its abysmal depths where, like a probing ant, I dug around for fossils, shied away from the notorious pink rattlesnake, studied the swaying century plants, listened to the thunderous roar of the turbulent Colorado River and learned to imitate the trilling notes of the rock wren.

When I finally returned to the rim of the Canyon—some four canteens of water and two worn-out shoe soles later—it was to enter more enthusiastically than ever upon my duties of explaining the story of this masterpiece to hurrying visitors.

If you've ever seen a sudden rain wash out a trench along a roadway, simply multiply what you saw a billion times more or less and you have the Grand Canyon. It is the greatest story of stream erosion on the face of the globe. Added to the river's cutting force have been torrential rainfalls—which probably cut 80 per cent of the Canyon—frost, wind, temperature changes, and plants which loosen the earth and contribute soil from minute dust grains to tremendous landslides.

The feeling of land's cohtinual movement one senses at the Grand Canyon is caught in the lines of Tennyson:

The hills are shadows and they flow
From form to form and nothing stands;
They melt like mist the solid lands,
Like clouds they shape themselves and go.

Of course, the erosional processes go on very slowly—so slowly in fact that returning visitors often exclaim, "Why it hasn't changed a bit since I was here 20 years ago!" Such a remark immediately places the person in the category of the young fly which once sat on a man's nose, then returned as an elderly fly a few weeks later to say, "This man never changes."

Perhaps the best way to understand how Grand Canyon was formed is to imagine the Colorado as a knife against which has been raised a geological cake. As the "cake" came slowly upward—perhaps a few inches in a thousand years—moved by some unknown internal force, the flowing "knife" cut downward with its tools of rocks, silt, gravels and sand. Like a buzz saw embedding itself into a raised log, the river cut its way downward one mile below the earth's surface. Other erosive forces have broadened the Canyon into a shallow pan—12 times as wide as it is deep.

But this was the mere cutting of the "cake" which took only a second—a few million years. The making of the "cake," which antedated the cutting, took about 30 minutes — some 1,500 million years. In this process of earth's building, seven different oceans rolled into the region to lay down deposits of limestone; great rivers flowed in to form deltas now represented in the Canyon walls as layers of red mud rock; and during one period winds blew for several million years to pile up a 220-foot layer of sand dunes located near the top of the Canyon wall.

In all but the bottom layer, which geologists call the Archaeozoic, ancient fossils have been found which are used to help decipher the ages of the various formations. From layer two, the Proterozoic, where peculiar limestone formations indicate the action of one-celled plants, on upward to the Canyon rim, the fossil life shows a sequence of progress.

In the bottom of layer three, the Paleozoic, is found evidence of the first animal life—small crab-like creatures which undoubtedly ruled the seas during their period. Higher in a lavender wall of sands and limes are the preserved remains of scales and plates of fresh water fish. Upward page by page are seashells, the imprints of ferns and insect wings; cone-bearing plants, sharks' teeth, corals and the footprints of four-footed animals. The latter disappear into perpendicular walls of stone!

However, Grand Canyon has many other stories for the visitor besides the geological history. In its sultry bottom one experiences at 2,500 feet elevation, climates comparable to those of Sonora, Mexico, where the mesquite, catsclaw, saltbush, narrow-leaved yucca, greasewood, burrobush and sagebrush thrive. While animal life includes the bizarre ring-tailed cat, chuckwalla lizard and water ousel.

Up on the North Rim, where it is 30 degrees cooler, one finds plants and animals more typical of southern Canada where live the firs, spruces and quaking aspens of the Kaibab Forest—home of the mountain lion, Kaibab squirrel, deer, bob cat, porcupine and dusky grouse.

Such a barrier is the 12-mile expanse of treeless and arid Canyon that animal life found on either rim shows distinct changes due to separation for thousands of years. The classic example of this faunal distinction is found in the Tuft-eared squirrels dwelling on both sides of the Canyon. The Abert squirrel on the South Rim has a white belly and white hairs on the under part of his tail, while his unique North Rim cousin, the Kaibab squirrel, has a pure white tail with dark under parts.

But do such discussions mean that we really understand Grand Canyon in all of its manifestations? Probably no more than a mere explanation of acoustics would give us the full appreciation of a Beethoven symphony. The deepest meaning lies within the observer, and is probably to be gained in the measure of Emerson's remark, "Wonderful travelers see wonderful scenery."

A Tourist's Look

By Walter W. Cunningham

I approached the Grand Canyon from the south. I know that because someone told me so three weeks after I had been there. It was not my companion who enlightened me but an entire stranger to whom I imparted the information that I had visited the Hermit's Rest after breakfasting at the Bright Angel. It matters not whether you view the canyon from the north or the south, the scene is sublime. Only poetry can do it justice, and even then one wonders whether the magic of words could reach to the deeps of that immense natural spectacle.

The Grand Canyon stirs the imagination. If you permit your thoughts to wander, you may see in its terraced-cliff forms—as others have done before you—the temples of Confucius and Buddha or the Pyramid of Cheops, or you may, as I did, picture in one corner the grounds around a castle when men marched to the lists, and prowess determined the man, or in another, a range of hills which, in their steep slopes down, indicate the march of time.

Majestic Silence

I am told the Canyon is a few million years old. I do not dispute this. For one thing, the geologists have figured it out, and for another, a correct assessment of its age would not in the slightest affect its beauty, its immensity, or the impression it made on me. The Colorado River, which flows along its bottom, must have rushed through the canyon for centuries, to judge by the deep gorge it has made in the rocks, in its winding course to the Gulf of California. But what then? Or the fact that the river has been likened to sandpaper, cutting ever deeper as it rolls along?

The supreme moment for me came when I sat alone on the edge of a rock projecting into the canyon. All was still. There was not a sound or sight of a living thing. The road above me was far enough away to blot out the noise of passing automobiles. Away in the valley below the river roared on relentlessly to the sea, with a muffled sound. It gave the only sign of animation that was to be found anywhere. Above, the clouds drifted gently in the sky.

Earlier I had seen the Canyon from another vantage point along the rim. I saw it in a blue haze, with the edges of the "temples," and "towers," and "amphitheaters" softened and smooth. I saw it in a sudden transformation when the sun beat down upon the rocks, running the gamut of light and shade and making fantastic shapes upon the lower levels. A carpet of green was laid over the red sandstone shelves, heightening the glory of color. Yet the general effect was less impressive than that produced as I sat alone.

Figures Meant Little

Facts and figures conveyed very little. The information vouchsafed by a guide that the Canyon averaged 12 miles wide and was one mile deep faded into insignificance, and my thoughts were lifted to the story of the whirlwind which scattered the mountains and blew the dust to the four corners of the earth.

I thought of the moon, and felt as if I were sitting on the edge of one of its craters, beautified by the handiwork of nature. I recalled the day I stepped gingerly down the crater of Vesuvius when its volcanic action was in evidence, but there was nothing about Vesuvius, with its deep lava crust, to fit in with the scenic splendor of the Canyon.

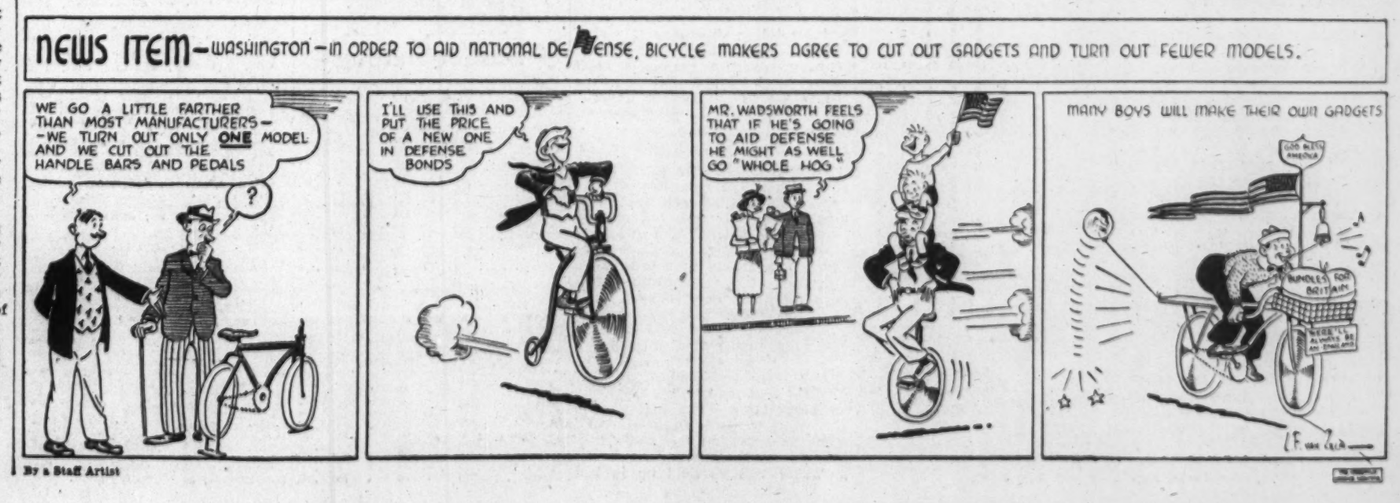
The Grand Canyon was incomprehensible, yet not difficult to grasp. I presume the wings of an eagle would be needed to put it in its proper perspective. To me it was a paradox to the senses. I was alone, but did not feel alone. To a person across the Canyon I would not be visible, yet I did feel invisible. The Canyon was too vast to take in at a glance yet I never had a sense that it was beyond human understanding.

Nature and Man

There are some natural beauty spots that make dull men eloquent. I think of the valleys of the Alps, with the lowing herds and their tinkling bells; I think of the Coolins in Skye as they frown upon the sea; I think of the Antrim coast, and the rocks of Cornwall, and the rolling hills of Vermont and the towering peaks of New Hampshire. These have sent men into ecstacies. But the Canyon in Arizona generally makes men silent.

These are some of the thoughts that came to me as I sat on a rock and gazed in wonder. I reflected upon the Roman amphitheater, whose counterpart appeared below me, and I could picture a tier for the rich, a tier for the middle classes, and a tier for the common people, and I wondered how much advance we had made in nearly 2,000 years when the distinction between classes, as imagined in the Canyon, had by no means been obliterated.

The Canyon I found an inspiration and a thing of beauty.



By a Staff Artist

Housewife From Texas Enters Semifinal Round in National Tourney at Brookline

Mrs. Goldthwaite Making Best Showing in Amateur

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

She is mainly a Texas housewife now, but pretty Mrs. Aniela Gorczyca Goldthwaite has still kept her golf swing grooved well enough this summer to win the Fort Worth City title, take runner-up honors in the State championship, and this week advance to the semifinals of the 45th women's national amateur tournament at The Country Club in Brookline.

Time was, before she was married, when Aniela Gorczyca was a definite threat in any tournament she entered. Particularly was she effective south of the Mason-Dixon line where she numbered among her victories two southern championships, three State of Texas opens, three State of Texas amateurs, and seven Fort Worth City titles.

Still Going Strong

Now, however, Mrs. Goldthwaite is regarded as an excellent golfer, but one not to be classed with the Betty Jamesons, the Clara Callenders, and the Jane Cothrans of the ladies' amateur circuit. Yet, curiously enough, here was this same attractive girl still going strong at a time when the more famous stars were on the sidelines, and today she marked her greatest advance in the national tournament by playing in the semifinals.

Her opponent today was another newcomer to national fame, young Helen Sigel of Philadelphia, whose advice from Ed Dudley has led her to both the championship of her home city and of her home State. Mrs. Goldthwaite yesterday got past the determined Mrs. Sylvia Annenberg Leichner of Flushing, N. Y., but only after the match had gone 19 holes, while Miss Sigel, a long hitter, edged past Mrs. Ruth Torgerson of Great Neck, N. Y., 2 and 1.

Mrs. Goldthwaite is not making her first trip to Boston this week, for when the national was held at Salem Country Club in 1932 she was among the starters. She qualified in that, her first appearance in the event, with an 87 only to be defeated in the first round. Her lowest medal score in a qualifying round—and she has played in all but two championships since 1932—has been an 85 and her best efforts previous to today came in 1938 at Chicago when she went to the quarter-finals only to be beaten by Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare.

Mother of Two

Mrs. Goldthwaite is now the mother of two small children, Aniela, six, and Frances, two, and the chances are that these two girls will follow in their mother's footsteps when they are large enough to swing a slub.

There is just one thing bothering Mrs. Goldthwaite now, and that is where to put any cups the children win. With all her trophies, she has about filled one room at home, and the care of them does not make her duties as a housewife any more simple.

The children will have quite a row to hoe if they hope to equal their mother's excellent record. Besides all the titles listed above, Mrs. Goldthwaite has also been a member of two Curtis Cup teams. The score she is most proud of is the 71 she turned in against Helen Hicks to win the Texas open.

Digging Divots

Most of the large gallery at The Country Club yesterday concentrated their attention on the match between Mrs. Betty Hicks Newell and Clara Callender, the two Californians who were meeting in match play for the first time . . . Betty was the winner, 2 and 1.

Miss Callender only hit seven greens in regulation figures, visited three traps in the first four holes and in one trap she took two strokes to get out, three-putted two greens, and generally played below her usual ability . . . Mrs. Newell, on the other hand, hit nine greens in the required number of shots, and was but five strokes over par for the 17 holes played . . . She had one double bogey, at the par-five 13th where her third shot was caught under the lip of a trap and she found it an impossibility to get out in one stroke.

Most of the eliminated stars were absent from the gallery today . . . Dot Kirby and Louise Suggs, the Atlanta girls, left for home Wednesday, while others such as Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare left town this morning . . . Miss Jameson, incidentally, hopes to get a job as a sportswriter on a Texas paper this winter.

In Sight of Premier Ladies' Golf Crown

By a Staff Photographer

Met in Semifinal Matches

Of a field of 116 who teed off in the 45th women's national golf championship at The Country Club last Monday, just these four ladies were left to carry on the battle today, and by tomorrow evening one of them will be wearing the crown won the past two years by Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas. In matches this afternoon Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, Texas (1), met Helen Sigel of Philadelphia (4); and Mrs. Betty Hicks Newell of Long Beach, Calif. (2), played Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C. (3). Mrs. Page won the title in 1937.

Browns Have Aided Sox By Defeating Chicago

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even though they have meant trouble to the Red Sox in one way this season, with 13 victories in 20 starts prior to today's game at Fenway Park, the Browns have done Joe Cronin a favor in another. By taking eight, tying one and losing only one in its last 10 dates with the Chicago White Sox, the St. Louis club—no longer the doormat of the American League—has given Joe a big lift in his race for second place.

In sixth place themselves, the Browns are still confident of moving up a notch to lead the second division. However, five full contests separated them from the Tigers early today.

Lack Pitching

Although the western visitors have compiled a higher winning percentage for Luke Sewell than they did under Fred Haney, there is still plenty of room for improvement. This club was the most improved in the league a year ago, and has shown fair balance defensively and offensively in 1941, but lacks that essential, pitching. When unofficial team averages were released a few days ago, the Sewells were second in fielding and fourth in batting, yet had only one regular pitcher with more victories than defeats—rookie Bob Muncrief at 11 and seven.

Muncrief, a big right-hander from Madill, Okla., is one of the finds of the season on the mound. It will be around him that Sewell will build his 1942 staff. Elden Auker, with his 13 wins and 13 losses, has been a disappointment and Denny Galehouse, except for a stretch earlier in the campaign, has also failed to live up to expectations. As the manager is a student of hurling, there may be a general housecleaning in that department this winter.

Needs Southpaw

It is pointed out by The Sporting News, the baseball weekly, that Sewell's biggest need is a left-hander. No southpaw is said to have started, finished and won a decision for the St. Louis club since Emil Bildilli beat the Indians on May 26, 1940. Interesting, if true.

Like the rest of their league brothers, the Browns have called in a few farm hands. They are Clarence "Hook" Iott from Paragould of the class D Northern Arkansas League; Bildilli, Vernon Stephens, Chuck Stevens, Glenn McQuillen, Tony Criscola and Jack Bradsher from Toledo, and Bill Cox from Indianapolis.

Young Lefty

Hook Iott may be the boy to end Sewell's search for a winning lefty. Taken to spring training at San Antonio last March, the youngster impressed the Browns with his speed. He was sent to Springfield, Ill., later to Meridian, Miss., still later to Youngstown, before returning to Paragould, where he had pitched in 1940. There this year he fanned 299 batters in 143 innings.

Most of the Red Sox and Browns attended last night's Chicago Bears-All-Stars football clash, which everybody seemed to enjoy except the Fenway Park ground keepers. They were up with the dawn this morning, working overtime to restore the field to playing shape for baseball.

Fenway fans will see two games for the price of one tomorrow, although the Red Sox and Browns meet only once. At one o'clock the crack army teams from Portsmouth and Narragansett Bay will meet in the New England First Corps Area finals. Regular A. L. umpires will officiate. The Sox-Browns contest will start immediately after, probably around 3:00.

At Pittsburgh, Roxbury's Tom Earley turned in another splendid pitching job yesterday for the Braves. He scattered nine Pirate hits for his sixth triumph and first shutout, 10–0. It was his fifth win since Aug. 1, which makes him one of the most improved young hurlers in the N. L.

To catch up with postponements, the Braves played two more at Pittsburgh today and close there tomorrow with a single. On Sunday they play a double-header at Wrigley Field, Chicago.

Buddy Gremp, since getting a fairly regular fling at first base, has gone from .034 to .240 at bat for the Braves.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL 11.79 and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc or 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocasting by record.

Snavely Looking Forward To an 'Interesting Job'

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Coach Carl Snavely at Cornell University is sure of just one thing as he faces a football season with a hatful of sophomores and only seven lettermen—he's looking forward to an "interesting job."

The loss of 20 lettermen through graduation has broken up the first three teams of a Cornell squad that last year won six games, running out a string of 18 games without defeat, and lost two.

Snavely has no passer to take the place of Hal McCullough, no blocking back and play caller who at this moment could give even a good imitation of Walt Matuszczak, and certainly no tackle with anywhere near the skill of Nick Drahos.

Green Team

"It's an awfully green team," Snavely sighed, riffling his wad of player records. "But working with a green team is an interesting job. I'm looking forward to it, and I'm going to enjoy it, win or lose."

That is Snavely, the football technician, speaking of a knotty problem with the earnest relish of an Einstein sitting down to a new mathematical formula.

But here is Snavely the Cornell coach, whose teams in the last five seasons put the "Big" back into the "Big Red":

"It's foolish to talk about how good we're going to be. Of the lettermen only Right End Ray Jenkins and Halfback Lou Bufalino have had any considerable game experience. Almost none of the subs have been in a varsity game.

Lighter at Every Post

"What we do this season depends on how the boys develop. They tore into each other in spring practice; they'll have fight. But the team will be lighter in every position. One thing is certain: we're going to have some terrible mistakes made at first."

Snavely had been hopeful this year of producing a kicker, something Cornell could have used even in the last impressive season. But Charlie Weiss, being groomed for this role, was forced out of the game just before practice began.

With McCullough gone, Cornell's passing game is likely to suffer. But Snavely, pointing out that McCullough as a passer was "homemade; learned all he knew after making the varsity," gives at least a hint of replacements to come.

There are no lettermen at center or right guard, quarterback, or fullback. Only veterans in addition to Jenkins and Bufalino are Left End Roy Johnsen, Left Tackle Ed van Order, Left Guard Pete Wolff, Right Tackle Norman Christensen, and Right Halfback Ken Stofer.

Cornell's schedule:

Oct. 4, Syracuse; Oct. 11, Harvard at Boston; Oct. 18, Navy at Baltimore; Oct. 25, Colgate; Nov. 1, Columbia at New York; Nov. 8, Yale; Nov. 15, Dartmouth; Nov. 22, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Alejandro Carrasquel, Washington's famous Venezuelan pitcher, is at home a teacher of the rhumba.

● BASEBALL ●
TOMORROW, FENWAY PARK, TWO GAMES
N. E. Service Championship
Finalists in Army Competition
Narragansett Bay vs. Portsmouth, N. H., 1:00 P. M.
Red Sox vs. St. Louis, 3:00 P. M.
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Local Box Scores

Braves

Yesterday

First Game

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Anderson, ss	4	1	1	1	2	5	1
Handley, 3b	3	0	1	3	2	2	0
Elliott, rf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Garms, lf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Fletcher, 1b	3	0	0	0	12	0	1
Martin, 2b	4	1	2	2	2	3	0
Di Maggio, cf	3	1	1	2	3	0	0
Smith, c	4	2	2	3	1	1	0
Heintzelman, p	2	2	1	1	1	3	0
Totals	30	7	10	14	27	14	2
BOSTON							
Roberge 2b	4	0	0	0	3	2	0
Moore cf	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
†Cooney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Lamanna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gremp 1b	5	1	2	2	12	0	0
Waner rf	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
Demaree lf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	2	5	1
Sisti 3b	4	0	2	3	0	1	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery c	2	1	0	0	3	0	1
Salvo p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hutchings p	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
*Dudra	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	5	8	9	24	13	2

*Batted for Hutchings in ninth. †Batted for Moore in ninth. ‡Ran for Cooney in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburgh	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0		—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, Heintzelman 2, Anderson, Garms 2, Demaree, Miller, Handley. Two-base hits, Di Maggio, Smith, Sisti. Three-base hit, Handley. Stolen base, Martin. Sacrifices, Heintzelman, Handley, Di Maggio. Double plays, Anderson, Martin and Fletcher; Hutchings, Miller and Gremp 2; Heintzelman and Fletcher. Left on bases, Boston 8, Pittsburgh 4. Bases on balls, by Heintzelman 6, by Salvo, by Hutchings. Struck out, by Heintzelman 2, by Hutchings. Hits, off Salvo, 3 in 1 inning (none out in second); off Hutchings, 7 in 7 innings. Losing pitcher, Hutchings. Time, 1h. 53m. Umpires, Goetz, Reardon and Conlan. Attendance (estimated), 4000, 1500 ladies.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Roberge 2b	6	1	0	0	3	1	0
Moore cf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Gremp 1b	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hassett 1b	2	0	1	1	5	0	0
Waner rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Demaree lf	5	1	1	3	1	0	0
Miller ss	5	2	3	3	2	3	0
Sisti 3b	4	3	1	1	3	5	0
Berres c	2	2	1	1	8	0	0
Earley p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	37	10	10	12	27	11	0
PITTSBURGH							
Anderson ss	5	0	2	2	1	8	1
Handley 3b	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gustine 3b	3	0	0	0	2	2	3
Elliott rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Garms lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Fletcher 1b	3	0	0	0	16	1	0
Martin 2b	3	0	1	1	2	2	0
Leip 2b	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Di Maggio cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Baker c	4	0	2	2	2	3	1
Gee p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Collins	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clemenson p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Stewart	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	0	9	9	27	18	6

*Batted for Sullivan in fifth. †Batted for Clemenson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	4	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	—10

Runs batted in, Moore, Roberge, Gremp 2, Demaree, Miller, Earley. Three-base hit, Demaree. Stolen bases, Handley, Miller, Gremp, Sisti. Sacrifices, Moore, Berres 2, Earley. Double plays, Anderson and Fletcher; Earley, Miller and Gremp. Left on base, Boston 9, Pittsburgh 10. Base on balls, by Gee, by Earley 2, by Sullivan 2, by Clemenson 2. Struck out, by Earley 2, by Clemenson 2. Hits, off Gee, 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Sullivan, 4 in 3 2-3 innings; off Clemenson, 2 in 4 innings. Losing pitcher, Gee. Time, 2h. 20m. Umpires, Reardon, Conlan and Goetz. Attendance, 3,230 paid, 2,545 ladies.

Professional Football Men Prove to Be Great Showmen

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Never let it be said that professional football players are not great showmen. Last night, before an impressive crowd of 38,503 (capacity) at Fenway Park, the Chicago Bears whipped the College All-Stars, 23 to 6. Everybody knew the Bears would win, but it was difficult to see how they could make a game of it.

They accomplished the feat by bridging the first period with a "freshman" line-up and the Stars held their own in this competition. In the second period Coach George Halas gave local fans a treat with the regulars in the game and a backfield including all three New England proteges.

Local Players Score

The treat became even more of a reality when all three localites scored touchdowns. Bill Osmanski, former Holy Cross star, Gary Famiglietti, former Boston University fullback, and Ray McLean, elusive graduate from St. Anslem's of Manchester, N. H., crossed the goal line for touchdowns. And with the ex-Boston College players Charlie O'Rourke passing to Lou Montgomery for a fourth-period touchdown against the Bears, all scoring was done by New Englanders. The two-point safety, making the Bears' score 23, came when O'Rourke was tossed behind his own goal line.

As a spectacle the All-Star game was a tremendous success. Hundreds were turned away from the Park long before festivities began and others stayed home realizing that capacity was assured. The fireworks display along with the sweeping searchlight array was impressive.

Stirring military marching before the game with a hole-in-one golf exhibition (won by Fred Wright, incidentally), a tug-of-war (won by the Army over the Navy) and the introducing of the players entertained. During the halves there were short speeches, maneuvers by combined service men in spelling out "United We Stand," fireworks, drum majorettes and three local football players sworn in to the Naval Reserve Corps—Paul Dorrington, Henry Toczylowski and John Wallace.

Bears Too Efficient

It was not exactly much of an advertisement for pro football because the Bears hardly played in high gear and were not pressed much defensively. The All-Stars threw fancy plays and passes, but without sufficient time to practice together, they were pretty much outclassed for the most part.

In watching the Bears the football fans present were treated to an organization that used the T formation in all its glory. The plays were such quick thrusts, sweeps and passes that the Stars and spectators alike had trouble following the ball. Such an attack requires expert players and plenty of time for drilling.

There was no hold up in last night's game through the frequent substitution rule. Players ran in and off the field without any delay of time and was proof that such delays as took place in the Chicago and New York All-Star games were unnecessary.

The after-math of the whole affair to this writer is—it would be interesting to see those Bears against an equally trained pro outfit. In other words, we would like to see them in a real ball game.

Swede Nelson, the All-Star coach, is a particular favorite with his players. He received a pregame presentation trophy on behalf of the U. S. V. A., the Scandinavian society, and was surprised by his players after the game when they gave him a wrist watch in token of esteem—Swede had lost his in New York.

Baseball Games

Tomorrow

National League

Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

American League

St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	407	115	168	34	110	.413
Cronin	475	92	152	14	91	.320
Fox	255	40	80	0	28	.314
Foxx	451	83	134	18	96	.297
Finney	449	76	127	3	47	.283
Peacock	241	26	68	0	28	.282
Tabor	436	55	121	14	93	.278
Doerr	448	62	123	16	81	.275
Di Maggio	506	108	138	7	45	.273
Pytlak	304	33	81	1	35	.267
Spence	198	22	47	2	26	.235
Newsome	212	24	47	2	16	.222
Flair	5	0	1	0	0	.200
Carey	17	7	2	0	2	.118

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Dudra	3	2	1	0	0	.333
Cooney	405	47	128	0	25	.316
Hassett	344	51	99	1	28	.288
West	442	62	121	12	64	.274
Rowell	432	46	118	5	52	.273
Waner	296	37	79	2	41	.267
Moore	335	36	89	4	35	.266
Sisti	475	62	124	1	42	.261
Gremp	75	7	18	0	10	.240
Masi	151	15	36	3	16	.238
Demaree	118	20	28	1	13	.237
Miller	516	49	120	6	60	.233
Roberge	110	11	23	0	13	.209
Montgomery	48	4	10	0	4	.208
Berres	245	20	50	1	18	.204

Shifts May Help Brown Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Conversion of Oscar Milner, Whitman, Mass., an end, and Cal Murphy, Pasadena, Calif., a back, to running guard has geen affected by Coach J. Neil (Skip) Stahley to sharpen the Bears' claws for the 1941 opener of the Brown University gridiron campaign here Sept. 27 against Wesleyan, coached by his former Harvard colleague, Wes Fesler.

Both of the new guards, alternating on the second team, are juniors and tip the scales at 180 pounds. Milner started out last season as a back before joining the end squad. Murphy was ineligible last season because of transfer from Lehigh, where he starred in track winning the Middle Atlantic championship in the high hurdles.

Shifts May Help

Coach Stahley hopes that the shifts will help solve the guard problem. He has not yet seen Anthony Rotelli, an outstanding reserve last year, who is due to report Monday, but at present Richard Stark, Stapleton, N. Y., sophomore, and Lloyd Sheehan, senior letter man from Providence, are holding down the first team berths.

A pair of sophomores, Charles Klatt, Plainville, Conn., and Sherman Gates, North Scituate, Mass., good defensively, rank behind Sheehan. Harold Kopp, head freshman coach, has been devoting his primary attention in the preseason training to the guards.

Center Battle

A close battle is being waged for the center position between Bill Crooker, regular for two seasons, and Edwin Richards, 192-pound sophomore, from East Hartford, Conn., Crooker has the edge in experience, but is 25 pounds lighter than Richards. Henry Ashley ranks as the third-string pivot man. The loss of Christy Karafotias was a disappointment.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Sept. 13
12:45 WMEX 1510kc
3:30 WRUL 11.79, 15.35mc

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Sept. 14

2:30 p. m. — WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for Advanced Students and Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—News for French-Speaking Listeners in the West Indies.

(15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American Listeners; News; Special Features; Music.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)
5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra; Hollywood Highlights; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
7 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; "Rhyme and Rhythm Club."
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Bauer and Ramin, pianists; "Intermezzo."
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; "Melodic Fantasy."
11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs; Friday Night Function.

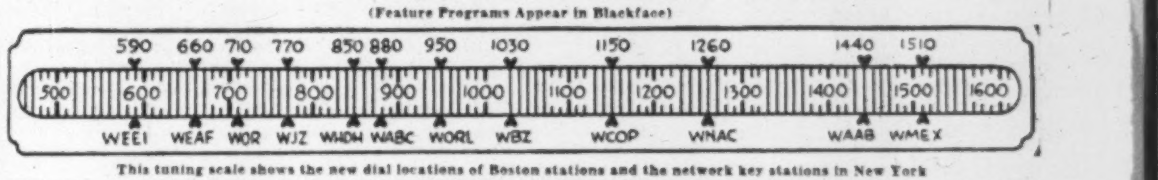
Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—7 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—Mozart Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Music; News in English; Talk; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—9 p. m.—"Headline News." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—H. Wickham Steed: "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—10:30 p. m.—English Period. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—BBC Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Radio Theater: Benavente's "El Rival De Su Mujer," comedy, in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sports and Music
3:15	Vocal recital	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ball game	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sports and Music
3:45	Studio talks	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	ball game	Sports and Music
4:00	Scattergood Baines	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Organ recital	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Organ recital	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	News comment	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports Comments	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	Talk, "Radio Magic"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu": sketch	"Five Star News"
7:30	Job Hunters, guests	Bob Chester's Orchestra	**"Price Control Bill"**	"The Lone Ranger":	Army maneuvers
7:45	"Bluegrass" music	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Army maneuvers
8:00	"Claudia & David":	Ramin & Bauer, pianists	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Double or Nothing":	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15	sketch	Jose Bethencourt's Orch.	**Graham; orchestra**	Walter Compton, m. c.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30	**"Proudly We Hail":**	"Death Valley Days":	**"Information Please?"**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Civilian Defense
8:45	**talks; E. Davis**	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
9:00	"Playhouse," with	"Vox Pop": network spot	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	interviews	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Hollywood Pre-	Address, Paul V. Mc-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; Shirley	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	miere: drama	Nutt; music	House": variety	Ross; C. Laughton	cal Album"
10:00	"Penthouse Party":	"Romance and Rhythm":	"Wings of Destiny":	Network sports	Five Star News
10:15	interviews; music	popular musicale	dramatic sketch	Network sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Burl Ives, songs	First Piano Quartet	'Listen America': drama	Network sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	"Story Dramas"	'Listen America': drama	Network sports	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Dance Digest
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; Pen Man	Local news; Weather	Gene Beecher's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30	Music: Dolly	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Dawn's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; news	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	"Musical Clock"	George and Dixie, songs	Headline News	
7:45	News; Weather	News; weather	"Good Morning": music	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**The World Today**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music	Weather; News	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Rakov's	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45	Revue	Orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00	Press News	News; talk; music	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	"Melodic Moments"	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round: music	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"590 Presents"	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round: music	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45	"About Us"	"Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	Organ; Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00	"Jones and I," serial	Andrini Continentales	"Tune Toppers"	"Rainbow House": youth	Studio Program
10:15	drama	News; Music	Jack Turner, songs	show, with Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Gardening program	"Four Polka Dots"	"America the Free"	"Rainbow House": youth	Shopping News
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Rosa Lee, soprano	"America the Free"	show, with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00	News; Burl Ives	"The Band Played On"	"Lincoln Highway":	Web Tilton, baritone	Letter Quest: music
11:15	Burl Ives	"The Band Played On"	dramatic sketch	"Pan Americana"	Letter Quest: music
11:30	Voice of Broadway	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Vaudeville Theater" with	"Pan Americana"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	Hillbilly champs	Weather; Musicale	Jim Ameche; orchestra	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	Columbia's Country	News; Reflections in	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	Journal	Rhythm	Walter Kidder, songs	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talks; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	**"Monitor Views the News"**
1:00	News Service	National Farm and Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	"Siesta": music	Hour: talks; music	"George and Dixie"	First Corps Area base-	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	"Brush Creek Fol-	"What's on the Air?"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	ball championship, from	Organ Concert
1:45	lies": variety	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Fenway Park, Brig.	Short Story Editor
2:00	"Buffalo Presents"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Gen. Frank B. Wilby,	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	"Buffalo Presents"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Sports Comment	Commander, Corps	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	"Of Men and Books":	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club"	Area, speaker	Nancy Mace, songs
2:45	interview	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club"	Baseball interviews	Five Star News
3:00	**Concert Hall: Vera**	Howard Ropa, songs	"Campus Capers": music	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sports and Music
3:15	**Brodsky, pianist;**	"Indiana Indigo": music	Patti Chapin, songs	ball game	Sports and Music
3:30	**Dorian String**	"Music of the Ameri-	"Golden Melodies"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sports and Music
3:45	**Quartet; news**	cas," with Ricardo	"Golden Melodies"	ball game	Sports and Music
4:00	Accent on Music	News; Club Matinee	Music; Week-End Whim-	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Johnny Andrews, songs
4:15	Accent on Music	Club Matinee	sey; Jimmy Lytell's Or.	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Legion program	Club Matinee	"A Boy, a Girl, and a	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	"N. E. to Colors"	Club Matinee	Band"; soloists; orch.	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	B. Goodman's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Sunset	"From New England to	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	B. Goodman's Orch.	Serenade	You"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	B. Goodman's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Sunset	Sports Comments	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	B. Goodman's Orch.	Serenade	Business drama	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Sifting the News	News; Music Interlude;	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	"Modern Design"	Music; Sports Digest	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Elmer Davis	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	News Service	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	News Review	"What Burns You Up?":	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00	**"People's Platform":**	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Scrapbook"; talk	"Shining Hour": music
7:15	**informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Music; sport talk	Five Star News
7:30	Columbia Concert	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Sunny Donahue's Orch.
7:45	Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Musical Rendezvous	"Inside of Sports"	Sunny Donahue's Orch.
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Boy Meets Band":	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"The Soldiers' Quiz":	**Round Table: "Should**
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama; popular music	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Westover Field	**Navy Patrol Seas?"**
8:30	City Desk; drama	"Bishop and the Gar-	"Truth or Consequences":	"Hawaii Calls": native	Civilian Defense Progrm
8:45	City Desk; E. Davis	goyle": drama	quiz program	orchestra; soloists	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Colonial News Service	cal Album: Bach's
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	**NBC Summer Symphony,**	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	**"America Preferred":**	"Wedding" Concerto;
9:45	"Saturday Night	**Roy Shield, conductor**	Orchestra	**Lotte Lehmann; orch.**	Clavier Concerto
10:00	Serenade": music	**NBC Summer Symphony,**	"Grand Ole Opry"	**Chicagoland Concert:**	Five Star News
10:15	**Governors' defense**	**Roy Shield, conductor**	"Grand Ole Opry"	**Henry Weber's Orch.;**	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	**talks**	"Sweet and Rhythmic"	"Defense for America,"	**Marion Claire, soprano;**	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	orchestra; songs	talks; drama	**Attilio Baggiore, tenor**	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; network	News; Music	News Service	Tommy Cullen's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15	dance music	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Les Brown's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch.	"California Melodies":	"Day's End": music
11:45	Les Brown's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch.	vocalist and orchestra	"Day's End": news

Pressure on the Cardinals as Tense National League Pennant Struggle Continues

Brooklyn Widens Lead In Series Opener at St. Louis

By the Associated Press

The stupendous struggle of the St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn Dodgers for the National League pennant keeps piling climax on top of climax. Yesterday the Dodgers battled to a 6-4 triumph over the Cardinals in 11 innings of baseball as tense and thrilling as any World Series session could be and yet their series has two more contests to go and as much remains to be decided as though the season were in its infancy.

The victory boosted the Dodgers' lead to two full games, a wonderful cushion to have at a time like this, and it concentrated the pressure on the Cardinals. But it didn't remove the crisis that existed before the series started because St. Louis still could regain first place by two percentage points by capturing the encounters today and tomorrow. The standings now:

Brooklyn	89	49	.645
St. Louis	86	50	.632

The difference between the two teams yesterday was just two men—Dolph Camilli and Dixie Walker of the Dodgers. Camilli clouted his 33rd homer with two on to climax a four-run rally in the fourth inning. Walker singled with the bases loaded in the 11th for the winning runs.

Seven by White

Ernie White, young Cardinal left-hander, allowed only seven hits over the long route. Yet his hurling actually was not as effective as that of Fred Fitzsimmons, who gave up 10 hits before being removed for a pinch hitter in the 11th.

In the other National League action, the New York Giants crushed the Cincinnati Reds, 6-0, with four-hit pitching by Bob Carpenter and a five-run fifth inning. The Pittsburgh Pirates and Boston Braves divided a doubleheader. The Pirates took the opener, 7-5, scoring four runs in the second to make Ken Heintzelman's task easy. In the nightcap Tom Earley pitched a 10-0 shutout for the Braves, with the Pirates making six errors.

Tigers Even Series

The Detroit Tigers evened their season's series with the New York Yankees at 10-all by wringing out a 5-4 decision in 12 innings. With the bases loaded in the final chapter Pinky Higgins slapped a grounder down the third-base line and Dutch Meyer beat the throw home.

Herman Besse rejoined the Philadelphia Athletics and clipped the Chicago White Sox, 2-1, in a pitching duel with Johnny Rigney in which each gave six hits. Cleveland defeated Washington, 8-5 and 3-2, with the Senators making five errors to throw away the first encounter and Al Milnar pitching a five-hitter in the nightcap.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	93	47	.664	....
Boston	73	66	.525	19½
Chicago	72	69	.511	21½
Cleveland	69	69	.500	23
Detroit	68	72	.486	25
St. Louis	61	75	.449	30
Philadelphia	60	79	.432	32½
Washington	58	79	.423	33½

Results Sept. 11

Detroit 5, New York 4 (12 inns).
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 8, Washington 5.
Cleveland 3, Washington 2.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	89	49	.645	
St. Louis	86	50	.632	2
Cincinnati	74	62	.544	14
Pittsburgh	74	63	.540	14½
New York	64	70	.478	23
Chicago	63	75	.457	26
Boston	56	79	.415	31½
Philadelphia	38	96	.284	49

Results Sept. 11

Pittsburgh 7, Boston 5.
Boston 10, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 4 (10 inns.).
New York 6, Cincinnati 0.
Only games scheduled.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Cards Fortunate, Too

We've said it before and we'll say it again, at the risk of being shadowed by Dodger rooters, and before it is too late: Those Cardinals from St. Louis surely deserve a hand with a bouquet in it for the contending pace they have maintained this season. The National League race is fast running out and the Redbirds are, although limping along with a reconditioned engine, within an infield hit of the inspired Brooklyns.

If a Dodger fan is listening, will he answer this one: How would the standing look today if Billy Southworth had succeeded in keeping his strongest team on the field through June, July and August?

Part of Game

However, it's all a part of the game, and if the Dodgers win the pennant, it will be because they are the best club in the circuit.

Come to think of it, the Cardinals have been favored with a few breaks this year. Much has been written about the injuries which piled up on Southworth and his hustling bunch, but there were a few chapters of good fortune, too, in the St. Louis story.

For example, a young fellow out of Rochester has come along and made good in the Redbird infield without signs of a stumble. We mean, of course, Frank "Creepy" Crespi. The fact that Frank could make the jump to the National League—and remember, he was a shortstop in the International League—removed an immense burden from the shoulders of Southworth.

Hopp's Arrival

Then there was the unexpectedly swift development of Johnny Hopp. It was very fortunate, indeed, for the Cardinals that Hopp was around to play first base and walk up to the plate while Johnny Mize was on the shelf. It was a break for them, too, when Hopp stepped into the outfield and continued his all-around brilliance. Rarely does a team see two young regulars come along so fast as Crespi and Hopp.

Then there was pitching. In the spring, Billy Southworth had to make over his staff. True, he had a truck-load of promising minor league graduates with which to work. But he still had to weed out the deadwood. And after some of the others failed to stop N. L. hitters, it was very nice to have Ernie White and Howard Krist step up and carry on.

Pollet Stars

When crucial series began piling up in August, young Howard Pollet came running out of Texas to strengthen the left-handed side of the Cardinal staff. This towering southpaw is not an ordinary rookie. Groomed carefully at Houston, Branch Rickey knew the boy was ready before he bought him a ticket North. Pollet could be the difference between second place and a World Series.

If the Cardinals had to have those injuries, Southworth was fortunate to have such stop gaps as Gus Mancuso, Crabtree, Triplett and Padgett around to take up the slack in the attack and defense. The Dodgers are not so well off in the reserve department.

The two leading National League contenders, incidentally, offer an interesting contrast in ball clubs. With such exceptions as Pete Reiser and Peewee Reese, the Dodgers are a purchased ball club—assembled in the market. Larry MacPhail's check book was the big factor. But the Cardinals were assembled almost entirely through Rickey's farming and the coaching of Southworth and his helpers.

Fo-Fo Leading Atlantic Coast Racing 'Stars'

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Bill Picken, with his sloop Fo-Fo of the Great South Bay (Long Island) fleet, won his first victory in the Atlantic Coast Star Class yachting chamionship series yesterday and moved into the lead with a total of 80 points for the four races so far. Picken finished second, third and sixth in the previous races. The final race will be sailed today.

Alfred de Marigny's Concubine of Nassau, Bahamas, retained second place with 71 points, although he came in sixth yesterday, and H. G. Brown's Blue Stardust is third with 65. Harold Halstead's Chuckle 4th from Moriches Bay, L. I., was second yesterday, but could place no better than seventh in the series with 57 points.

Paul Shields' Spitfire of the Gardiners Bay-Peconic Bay fleet, Wednesday's leader, was disabled at the end of the first round of the 10-mile windward-leeward course. Three others in the fleet of 22 also had to drop out.

Concubine got home by means of a quick repair job. Her boom broke, but Leonard Romagna, Brown University junior who serves as de Marigny's crewman, lashed the boat's whisker pole to the broken ends and the yacht finished without losing her place in the race.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 11

International League
Semifinal Playoffs
Rochester 2, Newark 0.
Buffalo 7, Montreal 6 (16 innings).

American Association
Semifinal Playoffs
Louisville 4, Minneapolis 1.
Columbus 6, Kansas City 1.

Pacific Coast League
Oakland 2, San Diego 1.
Hollywood 3, Sacramento 2.
San Francisco 7-2, Seattle 6-3 (1st, 11 innings, 2nd, 7 innings).
Los Angeles-Portland postponed, wet grounds.

Texas League
Semifinal Playoffs
Tulsa 4, Shreveport 1.
Dallas 3, Houston 0.

Southern Association
Semifinal Playoffs
Atlanta 5, Chattanooga 1 (Chattanooga eliminated, 3-1).
Nashville 3, New Orleans 1, (New Orleans eliminated, 3-1).

Eastern League
Finals
Elmira 3, Williamsport 2.

Midget Racing Crow

WEST HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12 (AP)—Bill Schindler of Freeport, N. Y., captured the New England States midget racing championship last night here driving the last seven laps of the 75-laps event with a burning bracket to nose out Ted Tappett.

Mrs. Page Again Nears Title Final

Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., the 1937 titleholder, won her third semifinal berth in the past five years in the women's national golf championship yesterday afternoon when she defeated Janet Younker of Elmsford, N. Y., 5 and 4 at The Country Club here in Brookline.

Her progress through this tournament unmarked by anything spectacular, Mrs. Page nevertheless has been progressing at a steady pace and yesterday in eliminating Miss Younker she put out the girl who had summarily ousted her fellow southerner and defending champion, Betty Jameson of Texas, earlier in the week.

Mrs. Page was one of two ladies from the South to win their quarter-final matches yesterday and their presence in the semifinals again sees their section dominate the tourney as it has in three out of the past four years. Her companion, who strictly speaking is from the Southwest, was Mrs. Aniela Gorczyca Goldthwaite, the attractive Fort Worth, Texas, golfer who defeated Mrs. Sylvia Annenberg Leichner of Flushing, N. Y. Their match went 19 holes.

Chances Doubled

Mrs. Page and Mrs. Goldthwaite were in opposite halves of the draw so that their chances of surviving to the final were doubled. The other bracket was filled by an easterner and a westerner in Helen Sigel of Philadelphia and Mrs. Betty Hicks Newell of Long Beach, Calif. Miss Sigel, who never before progressed beyond the second round of this tournament, defeated Mrs. Ruth M. Torgerson of Great Neck, N. Y., 1 up, while Mrs. Newell, a semifinalist two years ago, bested tall Clara Callender of Pasadena, Calif., 2 and 1.

The match between Mrs. Newell and Miss Callender, the shortest and the tallest girls in the tournament, produced the best golf of the day, although Miss Callender was definitely not on her game. Both were troubled by an exceedingly high wind, and when the match ended on the 17th, Elizabeth needed a par at the 18th for a 78 and Clara a par for a 79.

Won First Hole

Both covered the first nine in 39 strokes, and, although Miss Callender started out by winning the first hole, she was down by one hole at the turn. From the second hole, where she evened the match, Mrs. Newell was never down. If the Pasadena girl had been able to control her putts the result might have been different.

Mrs. Page and Miss Younker were fair to middling as they broke even over the first eight holes, but then the former champion threw her game into high and covered the next five holes at a one-under-par clip to completely swamp her younger opponent. The match ended when the two halved the short 14th.

Tightest Match

Tightest match of the day was the one between Mrs. Goldthwaite and Mrs. Leichner, although both carded 88's on their 18-hole round. At the first extra hole the Texan pitched her third shot less than three feet from the cup for an easy birdie four, which won the match when her opponent hooked two shots into the rough and wound up with a five.

For the second day in a row Miss Sigel had to come back from a deep deficit. Wednesday she was five holes down at the end of seven, yet won her match against Dorothy Germain of Manoa, Pa., on the 21st green. Yesterday she was three down after 10 holes but won four of the next six holes and halved the last two to win by the margin of one hole.

G. C.

Rangers Unload Entire Squad Of Minor Leaguers

NEW YORK (AP)—Lester Patrick, manager of the New York Rangers, announces he has disposed of the entire squad of the club's American Hockey League farm in Philadelphia.

Fourteen Philadelphia players and one Ranger were sold in rapid-fire deals which were completed within 72 hours after Patrick announced his decision to break up the minor league squad. The franchise at Philadelphia will be operated this year by the rink, which is assembling its own team.

The players sold all went to teams of the American League. Providence got three centers, Frank Boucher, Jr., Albert Collings and Norman Calladine and Left Winger Lloyd Ailsby. The Cleveland Barons, loop champions, took a complete forward line of Stan Smith, center; Herb Foster, left wing, and Lude Wareing, right wing and defenseman, Bob McCulley.

The Pittsburgh Hornets acquired Mitchel Pechet and Johnny Polich, right wingers. The Buffalo Bisons took Murdo McKay, right wing; Bill Alum, defense, and Goalie Claude Bourque. The Hershey Bears bought Jack Riley, center, and also obtained Kilby Macdonald from the Rangers.

The Rangers kept Allen Kuntz, a forward, and Bill Juzda, defenseman, for a tryout at their Winnipeg training camp next month.

Easy Going

FORT COLLINS, Colo. (AP)—Colorado State, where Harry Hughes begins his 31st season as head football coach this fall, will play its smallest schedule in many years—seven games.

Nothing to Smile About?

© Fox

British Harriers

Non-devotees say that cross-country runners have nothing to smile about. C. T. Carter, ace of the sport in wartime Britain (on the right), seems here to be enjoying himself, as he shakes hands with another artist of plow and meadow, Sydney C. Wooderson, better known as world's record holder for the mile.

And Talking of...Cross Country

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It Always Was Difficult

LONDON—Today plans are being worked upon for a big increase in competitive cross-country running in the British and Allied armies here during the season of 1940-41. This sport has much to recommend it in the view of military-training administrators, for it enables large numbers of men to obtain a great deal of strenuous and beneficial exercise simultaneously, without having to use a special ground or special gear, it does not depend upon weather conditions, it is easy to organize and supervise, and lack of ability by the individual distresses only himself, and not others, as it can do, for example, on the football field.

Mind you, cross-country running is a flattering description of what goes on in many places. If there is no convenient country to cross, it just becomes a question of running on the roads. Which is a dull form of entertainment, except for people who really enjoy running for its own sake.

Amalgamation

The people most likely to do that, of course, are the folk who choose cross-country for their winter sport in peace-time. And, as there are large numbers of them in the army at the present time, a nucleus of enthusiasm exists in most centers where there are sizeable concentrations of troops.

As a matter of fact, it is only the civilians who, generally speaking, have found it difficult to arrange cross-country running here in war time. Many clubs have had to surrender their headquarters, others have lost the right to run where they used to, some have suspended their activities owing to the departure of members on national service and the consequent lack of funds. Amalgamation has been the answer to the last two problems, in certain cases, and a gallant attempt has been made to carry on. But nothing like the peace-time program of races has been attempted and such competitions as have taken place were on a local basis.

War-Time Runner No. 1

Running through these races in retrospect—which I find now to be quite the most comfortable way of running through races, anyway—we find that a strong claim to the title of War-Time Runner No. 1 is possessed by that well-known speedster over plow and meadow, C. T. Carter, who was defeated only once in the course of the season 1939-40 and who lined up for the Southern Counties (War Time) Championship with a string of 10 consecutive victories to his credit.

In that race—at Chingford, Essex—he met with his solitary reverse, the winner being R. G. Gosney, a member of the Eastleigh Athletic Club, entered as an individual and not as one of a team. This gentleman sprang a surprise by leaving his rivals in the last half-mile and breaking the tape with several yards to spare from Carter. His time for the course of roughly six miles was 31m. 38s.

Carter's chief opposition was expected to come from our old friend, Sydney C. Wooderson, holder of the world's outdoor record for the mile, half-mile, and 800 meters. Twice previously during the season the pair had raced against one another, and each time Carter had finished first.

In the "Southern," Wooderson could not contrive to finish further up the list than fifth, behind Gosney, Carter, R. H. Bryan of the Eastleigh A. C. and D. Patience of the Belgrave Harriers. First place in the inter-club standing was taken by the Woodford Green Athletic Club with 26 points; Belgrave Harriers (winner of the last prewar national championship) finished second — 30 points — and Wooderson's club, Blackheath Harriers, came in third (42 points).

Not Wooderson's Forte

Cross-country running, of course, is not Wooderson's forte. His world fame was built upon the track, where he made the nearest approach on record to the "four minute mile," which some people regard as bound to come one day but which others regard as beyond the scope of human capacity.

To Wooderson, cross-country has appealed (apart from the pleasure it gives of itself) as a valuable builder-up of stamina for track racing. This particularly English form of sport, which had its origin at the private educational establishments here known as Public Schools, is, indeed, regarded as one reason why Britain has produced so many exceptional distance runners on the cinderpath.

It is a pastime seen absolutely at its best in this country, for the landscape here affords—though to a diminishing extent, as the builders get hold of it—the necessary assortment of "going" to provide a severe test within a small area over plowed fields, meadows, lanes, brooks, hedges, hills, dales, and what not.

Some of the alleged cross-country courses on which I have watched races abroad bear about as much resemblance to the real thing as the bus routes along which less fortunately placed soldiers have been padding the hoof on their run-parades.

Travesty

Normally, it is a pastime for the winter, when the ground is usually soft and the temperature low, and the travesty that put it out of the Olympic Games program was a so-called cross-country race over cobbled streets in France on a tropical July day during the Paris festival of 1924. Paavo Nurmi, the "Phantom Finn," won it, but when he came trotting unconcernedly into the Colombes Stadium for the finish the majority of his rivals were in recumbent positions along the course.

While the top-class competitive aspect of cross-country is inevitably enjoyed only by people who are fast and fit, the game is rich in what might be termed the "club spirit" and it has a big following of folk, like myself, whose running has always been considered remarkable for its sociability rather than its speed.

The gulf between the two varieties is bridged with particular success in a form of perfectly serious contest that has no counterpart in any other sport—the "mob" match in which the entire membership of a club is exhorted to turn out and run against the corresponding cross-section of other clubs. In the vast field that ensues, the man who totters home ahead of a rival to take the 325th place is as important to victory as the owner of glittering cups and medals who scorches into his customary position among the first half-dozen.

Just how difficult it is to arrange "mob" matches in war-time can be gathered from the fact that when the famous South London Harriers, Ranelagh Harriers and Blackheath Harriers held one at Chingford this year the "mob" totaled 25. Normally the turnout for the three clubs on such an occasion would be about 350.

Infantry Duty

CAMP WHEELER, Ga. (AP) — Murray Patrick, defense star of the New York Rangers hockey team, is now on his 13-week basic training period as an infantry soldier.

Other New York athletes included Lou Erickson and Norman Mallett of New York University's fencing team and Ed Morio, Long Island University baseball star.

Westfall May Be Top Star Of Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 12—In Capt. Bob Westfall, hard plunging Wolverine fullback who packs 180 pounds on his five foot eight inch frame, Michigan this year has for its gridiron leader the Nation's fourth ranking ground gainer of 1940.

Three collegiate football players gained more yards by rushing last season than Westfall. They were Ghesquire of Detroit, Knolla of Creighton and his own stellar teammate, Tom Harmon. One other player, Hapes of Mississippi, tied Westfall's mark. However, Ghesquire played in nine games, Knolla in 10 and Hapes in 11—while Westfall and Harmon played in only eight.

Gains 807 Yards

The 1940 ground gaining records show that Ghesquire's net gain by rushing was 957 yards, Harmon's 844 and Knolla's 813. Both Westfall and Hapes cracked opposing lines for total net gains of 807 yards.

Westfall's great record, which shows he gained 196 yards more in eight games than John Kimbrough of Texas A. and M. could pick up in nine, was overshadowed last year by the superb feats of Tom Harmon, triple-threat back who lead the Nation in scoring and was the unanimous choice for player-of-the-year.

Despite Harmon's all around brilliance, however, there was one department in Western Conference competition in which Westfall excelled. That this was in rushing detracts in no way from Harmon's brilliance. Westfall, playing in only four Conference games, had an average total gain per game of 110.7 yards. Harmon was second with 82.5 yards. Westfall's total net gain for these four games was 443 yards.

Spearhead of Attack

With Westfall now playing his senior season at Michigan, Wolverine followers are confident that he will top his 1940 ground gaining records and that he will be the spearhead of the Wolverine attack. They are confident too that as he comes out of the Harmon shadow he will improve even more and gain the acclaim due him as the outstanding fullback he is.

If he does continue to improve, Westfall may also become Michigan's leading scoring threat of the season. In the past two years he has scored five touchdowns for 30 points. Although 21, he expects to be able to finsh the school year before being called into military service. He is the first Ann Arbor high school graduate to captain the Wolverines since Johnny Maulbetsch led the 1916 team.

Pittsburgh May Set Up Spring Camp in Orlando

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—The Pittsburgh Pirates of the National League are anxious to set up a spring training camp in Orlando, it was disclosed last week end by several Orlando authorities. It was revealed that Pittsburgh club officials were reported to have engaged in a long-distance telephone conversation with one of Orlando's leading hotel managers. Should the pending deal materialize, the Pirates will no doubt set up training headquarters at San Juan Hotel.

Reopening of negotiations with the Buccaneers came as no surprise to prominent baseball men of Orlando. They recall conferences held with W. E. Benswanger, Pittsburgh president, and other officials last year.

Frisch Prefers Florida

At that time it became known that the Bucs were anxious to remove from San Bernardino, Calif., where the team has trained for the last several years. Inclement weather, a scarcity of major-league talent for exhibition games, plus the known preference of Frankie Frisch, scrappy Pirate manager, for Florida, were cited as chief reasons behind the Orlando negotiations.

At the present the only major-league cubs definitely stationed for training on the Pacific coast are the two Chicago entries. Last season Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics took a whirl at California training weather with result that next year Connie is expected to return to Florida.

Negotiations were reported to have been opened by President Benswanger and H. E. Zalier, traveling club secretary. Zalier is expected to reach Orlando some time this week to look over local possibilities.

Need Another Park

Barring the path of securing the Pirates is the same obstacle that prevented the signing up of the St. Louis Browns and the Boston Braves, another ball park.

On the top of this it is considered likely also that the Bucs will demand a guarantee of training funds up to $4,000 with the city retaining the right to recapture receipts from exhibition games to cover this outlay.

Manager Frisch, the erstwhile Fordham Flash, was reported to be enthusiastically in support of the Orlando camp. No stranger to Florida, Frisch formerly trained his St. Louis Cardinals at Bradenton, when Dizzy Dean was having his best years.

* * *

At the annual executive committee meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association at Birmingham, it was voted to permit freshmen to play varsity football this fall.

The committee passed a resolution allowing all member schools to play four freshmen on varsity teams. Schools having less than 25 upperclassmen on the varsity can in addition use freshmen to bring the number up to 25.

Members of the committee said the action was brought on by widespread losses of players to military services.

C. J.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ray Billows eliminated defending champion Bud Ward in quarter-finals of national amateur golf; Dick Chapman, Wilford Wehrle and W. B. (Duff) McCullough also reached semifinals.

Three Years Ago

John Cobb drove his "Railton" automobile at 345.49 m. p. h. on Bonneville salt flats, just missing world record.

Five Years Ago

Fred Perry won U. S. tennis championship, beating Don Budge; Alice Marble ended four-year reign of Helen Jacobs as women's titleholder.

Amateur Softball

DETROIT, Sept. 12 (AP)—Scores of yesterday's late games in the Amateur Softball Association's world softball championships:

Girls' (Quarter-finals)

Detroit 3, Houston, Texas, 2.
New Orleans Jax 5, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 0.
Oklahoma 2, Kentucky 0.
Toronto Simpsons (city champions) 6, Des Moines, Iowa, 2.
Toronto (Sunday morning class) 5, Colorado 1.
Chicago 5, Mansfield, Ohio, 0.
Darlington, R. I., 9, Chicopee, Mass., 4.
Cleveland 1, Peoria, Ill., 0.

Men's (Third Round)

Washington, D. C., 7, Memphis, Tennessee 4.
Roanoke Rapids, N. C., 3, Spartansburg, S. C., 1.
Arizona (city unlisted) 4, Shreveport, La., 1.
Deep Rock, Okla., 2, Arkansas 0.
Connecticut 3, Worcester, Mass., 1.
Rochester, N. Y., 2, Rhode Island 0.
Buffalo, N. Y., 8, Philadelphia 0.
New Jersey 12, Huntington, W. Va., 0.
Denver 1, Utah 0.
Detroit 4, Los Angeles 3.
Omaha, Neb. 4, Kansas 1.
Missouri 7, Montana 0.
Rochester, N. Y. (Kodak Park) 4, Illinois 0.
Indiana 6, Wisconsin 0.
Michigan 4, Pittsburgh 2.

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Table d'Hote—Luncheon—Dinner
Private Dining Facilities—No Liquor
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In Historic Concord, Mass.
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Luncheons — Teas — Dinners
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Inexpensive Prices
Air-Conditioned
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Excellent bakery, candy and ice cream. Also restaurant and Luncheonette. Fountain serving clean, wholesome home cooking.

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HOTEL PATRICK HENRY COFFEE ROOM and TERRACE DINING ROOM
Pleasant Surroundings and Delicious Food at Moderate Prices
A. B. Moody, Manager

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1941

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	689,250
1941 volume to date	97,458,005
1940 volume to date	146,802,615

Stock Prices Uneven; Early Rally Stemmed

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Last night's "shooting" broadcast of the President was received by financial markets today with notable equanimity.

While the ordinary trimming of commitments for a week end stemmed an early modest advance in stocks, comodities exhibited fresh strength and bonds were just about steady. Fractional gains in the stock list were plentiful near the final hour but there were enough small declines to make for mild irregularity. Dealings dwindled appreciably as the session approached the finish and transfers for the full stretch were around 550,000 shares.

Mr. Roosevelt's warning to the Axis powers, brokers said, was in line with Wall Street's expectations. Bringing in some early bidding was the slightly better Russian-German war picture and revived hopes of nearby settlement of Far Eastern problems.

Among staples soybean and world sugar futures jumped to record highs and cotton shot up to best marks in 12 years.

Resistant stocks included U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Western Union, Standard Oil (N. J.), Boeing, United Aircraft, Eastman Kodak and U. S. Gypsum. J. I. Case bounded up to a new year's top.

Backward at times were Bethlehem Steel, Kennecott, Texas Corp. and Union Carbide.

In the curb support was given Brewster Aero, American Cyanamid "B," Fairchild Engine, Creole Petroleum and Electric Bond & Share.

Traders exercised caution in bond transactions today in the wake of President Roosevelt's "shoot-first" speech and price changes held to minor fractions in most cases.

The trend was irregular, although a considerable group of top-flight domestic corporates were firm to a shade higher in light volume.

U. S. treasuries, after a rather weak opening, firmed considerably as the session progressed and over-the-counter dealings were moderately active. Stock Exchange prices on the federals came into line with the dealer market.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept Wheat:				
Chicago	1.21⅜	1.18½	1.19	1.19⅝
Minneapolis	1.17⅞	1.15½	1.16	1.16⅛
Kansas City	—	—	1.13⅛	1.14½
Winnipeg Oct	74⅜	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
Dec Wheat:				
Chicago	1.25⅛	1.22¼	1.23	1.23¾
Minneapolis	1.19¾	1.17⅛	1.17¾	1.18⅜
Kansas City	1.19	1.16⅛	1.16⅜	1.17⅜
Winnipeg	76⅛	75½	75½	75½
May Wheat:				
Chicago	1.29⅜	1.26¾	1.27⅜	1.27⅞
Minneapolis	1.23¼	1.20⅞	1.21	1.21⅜
Kansas City	1.21½	1.18⅝	1.19¼	1.20½
Winnipeg	80¼	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
Sept Corn:				
Chicago	81	79⅜	79⅜	80¾
Kansas City	—	—	72½	72½
Dec Corn:				
Chicago	86½	84½	84¾	85½
Kansas City	78	77	77	78
Sept Oats:				
Chicago New	53¼	52¼	52¼	52⅝
Minneapolis	—	—	48½	48¼
Winnipeg Oct	50⅞	49¾	50	49⅝
Rye, Chicago				
Sept new	76¼	76¾	74½	75¼	75½
Dec	80	80¼	77½	78¼	79⅜
May	86	86¼	83⅜	84⅜	85⅛

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct old	1.95½	1.96¼	1.89	1.90¼	1.90½
Oct new	1.93	1.94¾	1.86¼	1.88¼	1.90½
Dec	1.96¼	1.97½	1.88	1.88¼	1.92¾
May	1.99⅝	2.02	1.92¼	1.94½	1.97¾

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sep	....	....	....	....	....
Oct	11.00	11.05	10.85	10.83	10.85
Dec	11.50	11.50	11.27	10.90	10.95
Jan	11.70	11.70	11.50	11.30 / 11.52	11.35 / 11.57

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	96.0	96.2	95.7	95.8	95.8
December	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.0
March	94.3	94.6	94.0	94.0	94.2
Tops					
October	129.5	129.5	129.3	129.5	129.3
December	127.6	128.1	127.5	127.2	127.5
March	125.3	125.9	125.3	125.8	125.2

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	18.00	18.32	17.87	17.92	17.86
December	18.21	18.40	18.07	18.11	18.05
March	18.36	18.63	18.27	18.31	18.24
May	18.51	18.79	18.40	18.44	18.36
July	18.58	18.85	18.44	18.50	18.37

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	13.96	14.13	13.96	13.99	13.85
December	13.95	14.07	13.85	13.89	13.74

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	14.48	14.60	14.48	14.59	14.65
December	14.65	14.65	14.60	14.60	14.62
March	14.69	14.69	14.69	14.69	14.65

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. March No. 3	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.82
Wld May No. 4	2.14½	2.16½	2.09	2.16	2.10½

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	8.00	8.04	7.95	7.98	7.97
March	8.17	8.19	8.10	8.11	8.11

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	6.32	6.34	6.29	6.30	6.22

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	36.85	37.00	36.60	36.60	36.85
*December	37.05	37.10	36.75	36.75	36.95
*January	37.05	37.20	36.85	36.85	37.00

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	30.50	30.50	30.05	30.10	30.35
†November	30.70	30.75	30.25	30.25	30.45
†December	30.95	30.95	30.40	30.45	30.75

* B. s. †R. s.

Potatoes

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.64	2.69	2.52	2.55	2.63
January	3.40	3.45	3.25	3.26	3.35

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

Stock Table

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55½	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	55	55	55	Sep10
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Sep10
7⅝	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	7	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	16½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep11
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	43	42½	43	+ ½
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	8	8	8	
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	5	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅜
25⅞	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	7	23⅞	23½	23½	Sep 9
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	161½	161½	161½	+ ¾
13	10	Allied Kid (1a)	4	13	13	13	Sep 9
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
8¾	5¼	Allied Stores	32	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
84⅛	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	84	84	84	Sep11
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	6	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ½
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Sep 8
1⅜	¾	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
19¼	10	Am Lea pf 3¾k	2	19½	19	19	
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	59¾	59½	59¾	+1¼
19¼	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Sep11
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	7	47½	47	47¼	+ ⅜
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	10	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅝
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	34½	34½	34½	
3	1	Am Cable & R	13	2¾	2¾	2¾	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	4	81¾	81½	81½	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	4	180	180	180	Sep 8
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy (1g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	71¾	71¾	71¾	− ½
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Sep11
119	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	+1¾
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112	112	112	+ ½
8¾	6½	Am Col'type (.60)	5	7	7	7	Sep 9
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	6	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅜
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅝
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	8	1½	1½	1½	Sep11
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
22	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	9	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ½
26½	14¾	Am FP $7pt 1.05k	9	25⅞	25⅛	25¼	
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	•1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	18	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep11
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	11	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep10
28½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	4	28	27⅞	27⅞	
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅜
13¼	9¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9⅝	9¾	9¾	Sep 2
50	45	Am In Ill pf (2½)	1	45	45	45	Sep 8
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	13	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ¼
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	11	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	1	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
5⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	9	5	4⅞	5	
21½	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	4	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ⅝
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	4	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅜
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	4	29¾	29⅜	29¾	+ ¾
7¼	6	Am Rad&S (.45g)	12	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¾
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill (1.05g)	14	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	− ¼
7	4⅜	Am Sat R (¼g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating (½g)	1	9	9	9	− ¼
45⅛	34	Am Sm&R 1½g	10	43½	43¼	43¼	− ¼
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	5	154	154	154	Sep11
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44½	44½	44½	Sep11
28½	19	Am Stl Fd (1¼g)	6	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅜
11⅛	9⅛	Am Stores (½g)	2	11	11	11	
13⅛	10	Am Stove (.90g)	4	10½	10½	10½	Sep 4
21⅛	15	Am Sug R (½g)	19	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ½
95¾	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	93	93	93	Sep11
19⅛	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	− ⅛
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	•9	154⅛	153⅞	154	+ ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	4	70	70	70	Sep11
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	5	70	70	70	− ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	Sep 8
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29⅛	26	Am Viscose ½g	19	25⅞	25⅛	25½	− ¼
116¾	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	113⅞	114⅛	114⅛	− ½
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	13	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	3	85	85	85	Sep11
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
80⅞	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	2	79½	79¼	79¼	+1½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
56⅜	46½	Am Zpr pf (3¾k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
30	22½	Anaconda (1½g)	24	28⅛	28¼	28⅜	− ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	17	17	17	− ⅛
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Sep 2
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	5	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	7	33	32½	32½	− ⅛
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111	110⅜	111	Sep 9
5½		Armour Ill	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
68¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	8	67	66	67	+1¾
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	1	29	29	29	− ½
9⅜	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	Sep10
6⅜	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep11
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	9	9¾	9½	9¾	
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	88	88	88	Sep 5
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98½	98½	98½	Sep 9
35⅜	23	Associates (2)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Sep 5
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	8	27⅞	27¼	27¼	+ ⅞
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	62½	62	62½	+ ¼
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	14	25½	24¾	25⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	31¾	31½	31½	− ¾
45⅜	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	7	46	45¼	46	+ ½
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	18	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ½
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Sep 9
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	7	7⅜	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	Sep 8
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	70½	70½	70½	Sep11
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep10
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	4	2½	2½	2½	Sep11
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	43	4	3⅞	3⅞	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	5	15⅞	15	15	
5⅝	3½	Balt & Ohio	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep11
12¼	7	Barber As (½e)	40	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	7	5⅝	9	5⅝	Sep11
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	6	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	•1	21	21	21	+ ¼
31⅝	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep11
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26½	26½	26½	Sep11
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Jul 3
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb 5
8½	7⅛	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7⅛	7	7	Sep 2
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	12	39⅜	39	39	− ⅛
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	•4	15⅜	15½	15⅝	− ½
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54	54	54	A'g 26
14¾	26¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	51	51	51	Sep11
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	10	68	67½	68	
131½	120⅝	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	+ ¼
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	4	30¼	29¾	30¼	Sep 8
25⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2)	2	22½	22½	22½	− ¼
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	2	8	8	8	Sep11
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep11
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	61	23⅞	23	23	− ⅝
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	•3	30	29½	30	
23⅝	17⅞	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22¾	22½	22½	Sep 8
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	5	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	14	20½	20½	20½	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 9
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30½	30¼	30½	Sep11
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.30g)	7	4	4	4	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	1	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
25⅞	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	10	21½	20	21	+ ¾
41	29	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	−1
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	40	40	40	
2⅜	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅞	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6½	6½	6½	Sep11
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	6	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅜
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Sep 9
23½	18⅜	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	4	18½	18⅜	18½	Sep11
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
8½	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
34¼	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	2	25½	25½	25½	Sep11
34⅝	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	− ¼
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	1	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	55½	55	55½	+ ½
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep11
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
23	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack (¼g)	1	10	10	10	Sep11
		C					
22⅞	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Sep 8
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	Sep11
7¼	5½	Calumet&H (¾g)	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy (.85g)	1	11½	11½	11½	− ½
17⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	12	16¾	16½	16½	− ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	130	5⅛	4¾	5	− ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	28	28	28	Sep 4
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	Sep 9
82	43	Case (JI) Co (3e)	29	84	81	84	+ ⅛
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	45⅞	45¾	45¾	+3¾
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	5	26⅝	26	26¼	Sep11
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9½	9⅛	9⅛	− ½
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Sep11
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep11
14¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	13⅜	13	13	Sep11
4	2⅛	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	− ⅛
34⅝	27	Cerro de Pas (3g)	5	32⅞	32½	32⅞	A'g 5
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅜
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Sep11
22½	17½	Cham P&F (¾g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Sep11
18	11½	Checker Cab	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	4	37¼	37	37¼	Sep 9
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	2	100	100	100	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Sep10
1⅜	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	Sep11
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ¼
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	3	8½	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1⅛g)	7	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅜
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ¾
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 9
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep10
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Sep10
14½	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	3	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ½
3	1⅛	Childs Co	5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Sep11
72¼	55	Chrysler (4½g)	15	57½	57	57	− ⅛
10⅝	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	•1	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
3⅞	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	2	36	36	36	
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br (.80g)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
43⅛	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	43⅛	43	43	+ ⅛
39⅜	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	3	37⅝	37½	37½	− ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	7	101	100½	101	Sep11
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	+ ½
15⅝	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
104	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103½	103½	103½	Sep11
20¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	2	20	20	20	+ ¼
20	14	Col F & I (1¼g)	21	19¼	18	19	+1½
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	8	16	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Col G&E (.10g)	28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
82¼	66½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	68	68	68	
7⅛	4¼	Colum Pict	11	7½	6¾	7¼	+ ¼
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	28	28	28	Sep10
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	Sep11
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	7	24¼	23¾	23¾	
104	99⅝	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 8
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅜
110	102½	Com T cv pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Sep11
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	18	11⅛	11	11	− ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	63	62½	63	+ ¼
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	19	25⅝	25½	25½	
4		Conde Nast (¼g)	7	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
47⅝	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	17	46	45¼	45⅜	− ⅜
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	7	7½	7½	7½	
23⅝	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	19	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	99⅝	99½	99½	− ⅛
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	12	2½	2½	2½	Sep 9
6⅝	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	52	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
43¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ¼
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	12	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	5	25¾	25	25¾	Sep 9
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf (4½)	2	102¼	102¼	102¼	Sep11
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Sep11
5¼	4½	Cont Baking	6	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
107½	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	108	108	108	+ ½
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	8	36⅞	36¼	36¼	
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep11
45⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	45	44¾	45	
4½	2⅝	Cont Motors	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	16	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	19	19	19	Sep 5
18⅞	13	Cop'weld S (.60g)	12	15	14½	14½	− ⅜
56	52	Cop'weld pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	A'g 27
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	10	52¾	52⅜	52¾	+ ¼
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	2	4½	4½	4½	
1⅜	½	Coty Internat'l	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	2	17½	17½	17½	− ¼
19	14⅞	C of Wheat (1.60)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep11
9	4⅞	Crosley Corp	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 9
27⅜	19⅞	Crown C&S (½g)	10	24⅛	23½	24	Sep11
45½	39¾	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	43½	43½	43½	Sep11
15⅞	11⅞	Crown Zel (1g)	1	14	14	14	− ⅛
47¼	35⅛	Crucible Steel	4	40¾	39⅞	39⅞	− ¾
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	1	88	88	88	Sep11
8½	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
72½	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	70	70	70	Sep11
16¼	11¼	Cudahy Pack	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
25	19⅛	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Sep 6
1⅞	½	Curtis Publish	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
45	26½	Curtis P pf (¾k)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
34¾	23½	Curtis P p pf (3)	2	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
10¼	7¼	Curtiss-W (½e)	46	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
29⅛	24½	Curtiss-W A (2g)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	
20	15	Cutler-H (1.10g)	1	18½	18½	18½	
		D					
4⅞	3	Davega Str (.30g)	6	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
18	14⅝	Davega S pf (1¼)	3	18	18	18	Sep 8
9⅛	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
26⅝	18⅝	Deere & Co (½g)	41	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+1
30⅛	27	Deere pf (1.40)	2	29⅞	29½	29½	− ⅛
18⅜	14½	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep10
14	9	Del & Hudson	2	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
6⅞	2½	Del Lack & West	6	5⅞	5½	5⅝	− ⅛
¼	⅛	Den&Rio GW pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 21
23¼	19¾	Detroit Ed (.45g)	4	20½	20	20½	
29⅞	21½	Dia-Match (1½g)	2	25	24⅞	25	
41	34¾	Dia Mat pf (1½)	1	37½	37½	37½	− ⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Diam T M (¾g)	9	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	12⅝	Dist C-S (h2.22)	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
86	68⅜	Dist C pf ww (5)	2	78	78	78	− ⅛
9	7	Dix-Vortex (½g)	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	Sep11
23⅛	17	Doehler D C ½g	15	20	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
17	14¼	Dome Mines (h2)	7	17	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5e)	3	74½	74¼	74¼	
141⅜	120	Dow Chem (3)	1	128	128	128	+ ⅛
23⅛	17½	Dresser Mfg (1g)	4	19	18⅝	18⅝	Sep10
6⅜	4	Dunhill Int	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep11
10⅜	6¾	Duplan S (.30g)	2	8⅜	8	8	− ⅜
164⅜	138	du Pont de N 5¼g	14	152⅜	152⅛	152⅛	
160½	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	1	125¼	125¼	125¼	Sep 9
		E					
34	24	East Air Lines	15	32⅝	32	32	−1
5¼	2⅞	East Roll Mill	1	3½	3½	3½	
143	120¼	East Kodak (6)	2	141	140⅜	141	+1
36⅞	29	Eaton Mfg (2¼g)	3	32⅜	32¼	32¼	Sep11
17⅞	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
⅞	⅛	El & Mus Ind	3	¾	¾	¾	
33⅝	25½	Elec A-L (2¼g)	16	29⅜	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.40g)	6	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
4⅜	1½	El Power & Lt	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
34⅜	23½	El P&L 6 pf .90k	1	30	29	29	Sep11
37¼	27⅛	ElP&L $7pf 1.05k	1	33	33	33	+ ½
34⅜	28	El Stor Bat (2)	2	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
33	26⅛	El Paso NG (2.40)	2	30	30	30	+ ¼
47⅛	39⅝	Endi-John (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅜
7	3⅛	Eng Pub Service	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
80¼	65	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	78½	78¼	78¼	Sep10
83½	70	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	Sep11
½	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep11
2	½	Erie RR	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
10	7¾	Erie RR wi	3	8½	8½	8½	Sep11
2	⅞	Erie 1 pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	5⅜	Erie RR ct wi	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2		Erie 2 pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
37½	32	Erie RR pf A wi	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep11
3⅜	2½	Eureka V Clean	5	34¼	33½	34¼	+1
8⅜	5⅜	Evans Products	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep10
30¾	23⅛	Ex-Cell-O 1.95g	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ¼
⅝	⅛	Exchange Buffet	1	27½	27½	27½	− ⅜
				½	½	½	Sep10
		F					
45½	34	Fairb Mor (1½g)	3	40	40	40	− ¾
24⅞	16½	Fajardo (1½g)	2	21½	20¾	20¾	
13⅜	10	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
26¾	21½	Fed M & S (3g)	2	22¼	22	22¼	
14⅝	10⅞	Fed Mogul (¾g)	2	11½	11½	11½	Sep11
4¼	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep11
¾	⅜	Fed Wat Serv A	5	¾	⅝	¾	Sep 9
25½	18⅝	Fed D Str (1.40a)	1	26	25¾	26	+ ½
97½	90½	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	91	91	91	
15⅞	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
45	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	7	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
18½	13¼	Firestone (¾g)	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
105	101¼	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	103	103	103	+1
42½	31⅞	First N Str (2½)	2	38	38	38	+ ¼
16⅛	12¼	Flintkote (¾g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
33⅞	26	Florence St (1g)	2	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅝
25¼	21¾	Florsheim A (2)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Sep 9
7	3⅞	Follansbee Steel	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep11
31	21	Follansbee Stl pf	1	26	26	26	−1½
32	24	Food Ma (1.40a)	•2	30	30	30	− ⅛
20¼	13	Foster Wheeler	8	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ¾
5⅜	2⅛	Francisco Sugar	8	5	5	5	− ⅛
41	32½	Freeport S (2)	10	40¾	40	40¼	Sep11
23¼	20½	Fruehauf (1.40)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
		G					
2½	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep10
2½	1¾	Gair (Robert)	120	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	7½	Gair pf (1.20)	34	11⅝	10⅛	11⅝	+1⅜
5¼	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
8	6	Gar Wood pf (½)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Sep 8
12½	10½	Gaylord C (½a)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
53⅞	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	6	53⅝	53	53⅝	Jul 1
5½	4	Gen Am I (.15e)	8	5	5	5	Sep11
102⅝	101	Gen A In pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Sep10
55⅝	46¾	Gen Am Tr (1½g)	4	51	50¾	51	Sep11
7¼	5⅝	Gen Bak (.30g)	5	6⅛	6	6	− ¼
5⅛	3⅝	Gen Bronze	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Sep10
6⅜	3¼	Gen Cable	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	− ¼
16½	10½	Gen Cable A	1	13	13	13	− ⅛
96½	73½	Gen Cbl pf (5¼k)	2	96	96	96	Sep10
20⅝	17⅛	Gen Cigar (1)	2	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
35⅛	28⅛	Gen Elec (1.05g)	28	32½	32	32¼	+ ⅛
41½	33⅜	Gen Foods (2)	7	40⅜	40¼	40½	+ ⅜
117¼	112⅞	Gen Fds pf (4½)	4	116½	116	116½	A'g 20
⅛	⅛	Gen G & E A	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
88	78¼	Gen Mills (4)	1	88	88	88	Sep 9
48½	36⅞	Gen Mot (2¾g)	79	39⅛	39⅛	39¼	+ ¼
127½	123¾	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	126¼	126¼	126¼	
4⅜	3⅛	Gen Outd Adver	8	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	Sep 9
48	40	Gen Out Ad A 6k	1	43	43	43	Sep11
7½	5⅞	Gen P Ink (.60)	1	7	7	7	Sep10
½	¼	Gen Pub Serv	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Gen Ry Sig (½g)	2	15	15	15	
⅝	⅜	Gen Real & Util	2	½	½	½	
23⅝	16¼	Gen Real & U pf	1	21½	21¼	21¼	Sep 8
29½	20½	Gen Refrct (.90g)	1	21½	21½	21½	− ½
11⅛	9½	Gen Shoe (.65g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
24	17¾	Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ¼
16¼	11	Gen Theat (¾g)	4	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
22	18½	Gen Time (1½g)	2	19½	19	19	− ⅛
14½	10	Gen T&R (½g)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
3⅞	2⅛	Gillette Saf .15g	49	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
47	34½	Gillette S pf (5)	6	46	45	46	+1
9½	5⅛	Gimbel Bros	48	9⅝	9⅛	8⅝	+ ¼
73	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	2	71⅝	71½	71⅝	+1½
17⅝	12¾	Glidden Co (1g)	3	17	17	17	Sep11
46	40¼	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	2	43	43	43	Sep 9
2¼	1¼	Gobel (Adolf)	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 9
2⅝	2⅛	Goebel Br (.20a)	4	2⅛	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
20	11½	Goodrich (¾g)	25	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	− ⅛
70⅝	58¼	Goodrich pf (5)	17	71⅛	71	71⅛	+1½
20⅝	16	Goodyear (1a)	15	20⅛	20	20	− ⅛
90	79½	Good T&Rpf (5)	4	87	86⅞	87	+ ⅜
2⅛	1	Goth Silk Hos'y	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	⅝	Graham-Paige	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅝	4⅛	Granby M (.45g)	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13¾	10	Grand Un w ct	1	11½	11½	11½	− ⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Grand Un x ct	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep10
12⅞	8¼	Granite C S (¼e)	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
36⅛	28¼	Grant (WT) (1.40)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	23	Grant pf (1)	2	25	24⅞	24⅞	Sep11
18¼	13½	Gt N I ct (1¾e)	3	17⅛	17	17	Sep11
28½	22	Gt Nor pf (1½g)	4	25	24⅞	24⅞	
26	19⅞	Gt W Sugar (2)	2	26½	26¼	26¼	− ⅛
36⅞	29⅞	Green (H) (2a)	•5	35½	35½	35½	− ⅜
14⅞	9¾	Greyhound (1)	1	14¼	14	14¼	+1½
11⅛	10⅞	Greyh'd pf (.55)	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
18½	12⅞	Grum Air (½g)	4	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Guantan Sugar	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
4⅛	2	Gulf Mob & Oh	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	9	Gulf M & Oh pf	1	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
			2	18½	17¾	18½	Sep11
		H					
22	28	Hack Wat (1½)	1	28½	28½	28½	Sep 3
16⅛	11¾	Hall Print (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
15	12½	Hamil W (¾g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Sep 3
25¼	17	Harb-Wa (1½g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Sep11
6⅜	4½	Hat Corp (.80e)	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
3½	1⅞	Hayes Mfg	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
96	76	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	93½	92¼	92¼	− ½
8⅛	6	Hecker P (.60)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
96	70	Helme GW (5a)	2	70¾	70⅜	70⅝	−1⅜
16⅞	10¾	Hercules M (¾g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Sep 8
80¼	66	Hercu P (1.80g)	2	72	72	72	Sep11
56⅞	48½	Hershey Ch (3)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Sep10
115	99½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	110	110	110	Sep 6
16	14¼	Hinde & D (½g)	2	16	16	16	
18⅞	15⅞	Hires C E (1.20)	1	18	18	18	
30⅞	23	Holland F (2)	6	25	24¾	25	Sep 5
9½	6½	Hollander (¾g)	1	9	9	9	+ ¾
16⅞	9	Holly Sug (½g)	2	16	16	16	+ ⅜
52⅜	42½	Homestake (4½)	2	48	47¼	48	+ ¼
39	32¼	Hou-Her A (2½)	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	10	Houd-Her B ⅝g	4	12¼	12⅛	12¼	Sep11
64	48	Household (4a)	2	50	50	50	+ ⅛
111	100	Household pf (5)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	Sep 5
5	3½	Houston Oil	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+2¼
37½	26½	Howe Sound (3)	4	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
⅛	¼	Hudson & Man	1	½	½	½	Sep10
4	2¼	Hudson & M pf	1	4	4	4	Sep10
21⅞	15¾	Hudson B (h1g)	16	21⅞	21¾	21¾	Sep 9
4⅞	2¾	Hudson Motor	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
¾	⅛	Hupp Motor	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		I					
10¼	6½	Illinois Central	8	9⅛	9	9	− ⅛
24	13	Ill Central pf	4	20⅞	20½	20½	Sep11
9½	5	Indian Refin	1	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Sep 9
21⅛	14⅛	Ind P&L (1.60)	1	18½	18½	18½	Sep 9
29⅞	20¾	Indust Ray 1½g	3	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅝
111½	93¼	Inger-Rand 4½g	3	107½	106½	106½	Sep 9
90½	69¼	Inland Steel (4)	1	78	78	78	Sep11
13¼	9½	Inspir Cop (¾g)	2	11¾	11½	11½	− ¼
7¼	6	Insuran ct (.10g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ¼
25½	19½	Interch Cp (1.60)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
5⅜	3⅛	Intercon R (.40e)	1	5	5	5	Sep11
11¼	7	Interlake I (¼g)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅛	1¼	Int Agricultural	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep10
49	30¼	Int Agr pr pf	4	40	40	40	+1
167½	140	Int Bus Ma (6a)	2	158¼	157¾	157¾	
57	43½	Int Harv (1.60)	16	54⅞	53⅞	54⅜	+ ⅞
170	150	Int Harv pf (7)	4	163	163	163	Sep10
2⅛	⅝	Int Hydro El A	2	1	1	1	
9⅝	6⅛	Int Mer Marine	25	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	− ½
4	3	Int Mining (.15g)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep11
31⅛	23⅜	Int Nick Can (2)	58	30⅞	30	30	− ½
131	125	Int Nick pf (7)	1	129½	129½	129½	Sep11
19½	10⅞	Int Paper & P	109	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	− ⅛
73⅞	57½	Int P & P pf (5)	14	71¼	70¼	70¼	− ⅛
2⅛	1	Int Ry Cen Am	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
48⅛	28⅛	Int Salt (2)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	26	Int Shoe (1½)	•1	28½	28½	28½	Sep 9
43⅜	25¼	Int Silver (2g)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	− ⅛
102¼	95	Int Silver pf (7)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Sep11
3⅛	1⅞	Int Tel & Tel	84	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 20
13¼	1⅞	Int T & T for ct	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
8⅛	7	Interst Dept .70g	12	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
33⅜	27¼	Intertype (.40g)	1	9	9	9	+ ½
		Island Cr (1½g)	4	33	33	33	Sep 9
							Sep10
		J—K					
14	9¾	Jarvis WB (¾g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
44	32	Jewel Tea (2.40)	2	36	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
69½	54½	Johns-Man 2¼g	4	68½	68½	68½	− ⅛
27⅛	23½	Jones&L Stl .60g	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	− ⅛
67	60⅝	Jones&L Stl pfA5	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	− ¼
86⅜	78¼	Jones&L Stl pfB5	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	Sep10
12⅝	8	KalamS&F (.45g)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Sep10
6	3⅜	Kan City South	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 9
22¾	15¾	Kan C S pf (1e)	2	20	19½	19½	+ ¼
14¾	11¼	Kaufmann (.80)	1	14	14	14	Sep 2
9	7	Kayser (J) (1½g)	2	8⅞	8⅛	8⅜	Sep 5
18	13	Kelsey-HW A 2k	1	15	15	15	Sep 9
8½	5⅛	Kelsey-HW B	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Sep11
39⅜	31	Kennecott (2g)	29	36⅞	36⅛	36⅜	− ⅛
14¾	12	Keyst S&W ¾g	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
38	25½	Kimberly-C (1)	4	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Kinney (GR) Co	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Sep 4
26⅛	24	Kresge SS (1.20a)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
5¼	2⅞	Kresge Dept Str	1	5	5	5	Sep 8
28⅛	22⅛	Kress SH (1.60)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	24	Kroger Groc (2)	2	28	28	28	
		L					
14¾	11¾	Lambert (1½)	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Sep11
13	7	Lane Bry (¾g)	1	12	12	12	Sep11
27¾	21⅞	Lee R&T (1½g)	1	26½	26½	26½	Sep11
25¼	19¼	Lehigh P C (1½)	1	24	24	24	
2¼	2¼	Lehigh Val Coal	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
14¾	2⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	15	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	− ½
5⅛	1¾	Lehigh Val RR	2	5	4⅞	5	
24	19⅞	Lehman (1a)	6	24	23¾	24	+ ⅝
14	11⅛	Lehn & F (1.05g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep11
27⅛	21	Lerner Strs (2)	7	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
45⅜	26½	Lib-O-F G (1½g)	8	31	30¾	31	+ ⅜
7⅛	5	Lib McN&L .35g	32	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
29	33⅛	Life Savers 1.60a	3	34	33½	33½	Sep 8
96½	78¼	Lig & Myers (4a)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	
98	80	Lig & My B (4a)	6	88	88	88	+ ⅛
189	174	Lig & My pf (7)	2	178	178	178	Sep 3
21	18½	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	20½	20½	20½	Sep 8
30	20⅞	Lima Locomo	4	25¼	25	25	− ⅛
27¼	20	Link Belt (2)	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+1⅛
13⅜	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	13	13	13	− ⅛
16⅝	13	Liquid Carb (1a)	2	16	16	16	
31¼	19½	Lockheed (1½e)	18	30½	29⅞	29⅞	− ⅝
38⅛	28	Loews Inc (2)	15	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
110	105	Loew's pf (6½)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Sep 8
45½	35	Lone Star C (3)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Long-Bell Lb A	2	3⅛	3	3	
17½	13¾	Loose-Wil (¾g)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
19⅜	15⅛	Lorillard (1.20)	•8	16⅞	16¾	16¾	− ⅛
73¾	60	Louis & N (5¼g)	3	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	− ⅞
22	17½	Lou G&EA (1½)	4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
		M—N					
21⅜	25	Mac A & F (2a)	1	29	29	29	+ ½
33⅜	23⅝	Mack Trcks (1g)	9	31¾	30⅝	31¾	+1⅛
28⅞	22⅜	Macy (RH) 1½g	9	28⅛	28	28⅛	
14⅞	11	Mad Sq G (.85g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	− ¼
31	23½	Magma Cop ½g	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Sep 9
4⅛	1½	Manati Sugar	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅜	5⅜	Mandel Br (¼g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Sep 5
16¼	12⅝	Manh Shirt (1)	2	16¼	16⅛	16¼	Sep10
1⅝	⅝	Maracaibo Oil	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 6
5¼	4	Marine M (.30g)	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅞	13½	Marshall F (.80)	8	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
31⅜	23	Martin GL (1½g)	21	31⅜	31⅛	31¼	
12¼	7	Martin-Parry	4	8⅛	7⅞	8	− ⅛
28½	19	Masonite (1a)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
31	24½	Math Alk (1½)	2	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	− ⅛
56½	45	May Dept Str (3)	2	55	55	55	+ ⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Maytag Co (.15e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
28	20	Maytag pf (3)	1	22½	22⅛	22⅛	Sep11
14½	11⅞	McCall Cp (1.40)	6	12	11¾	11¾	Sep11
15⅞	12⅝	McCrory St (1)	1	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
108¼	103⅜	McCrory pfww 5	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+ ⅛
25½	16⅜	McGraw El (2)	4	18	17½	17¾	Sep10
9⅛	7¼	McGraw-H (.45g)	11	9	9	9	+ ⅛
36½	31	McIntyre h2.22a	2	37	36¾	37	Sep10
15⅛	12⅞	McKess & Rob	65	14¾	14⅛	14¾	+1½
104¼	103⅞	McKes&R pf 5¼	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	6	McLellan (.40g)	12	8	7⅞	8	Sep11
9⅝	7	Mead Corp (¼g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Sep11
71	65	M pf B ww (5½)	1	70	70	70	Sep10
35⅛	27¼	Melville S (2)	8	32	31¾	32	
5¼	3⅛	Mengel Co	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
30⅝	14	Merch & Miners	3	22	21⅞	22	Sep11
37	27½	Mesta M (2¼g)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Sep11
9⅝	6⅛	Miami Cop (.45e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
17⅞	13	Mid Cont (.40g)	9	16⅝	16½	16½	− ⅛
38½	26¼	Midland S (1½g)	3	29	28⅞	28⅞	− ⅜
45⅜	37⅜	Minn-Hon (2a)	3	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ⅜
4¼	2½	Minn-Moline	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	− ¼
79⅞	56	Minn-M pf (6½e)	2	75	74⅞	75	+4
14⅝	9⅝	Mission C (.60g)	6	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
⅛	⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 9
3½	1½	Mo-Kan Tex pf	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17¾	13⅝	Mohawk C (1½g)	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	Sep 9
92⅞	77	Monsanto (1½g)	4	92½	92½	92½	+ ¼
39½	31⅛	Montg Ward (2g)	23	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	+ ¼
43½	38¼	Morrell (J) (2)	1	43	43	43	Sep 5
12	6⅞	Motor Prod (1e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
17⅝	14¼	Motor Wh (1.60)	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅝
24¼	18¾	Mueller Br (¾g)	4	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅞
4⅝	2¾	Mullins Mfg B	3	4	4	4	Sep 8
13⅞	9⅝	Munsingw (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep11
73	61⅞	Murphy (GC) (4)	3	72⅞	72	72	
8¼	4⅞	Murray Cp (¼e)	9	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
51⅛	42¾	Myers Bros 2¼g	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Sep11
5⅝	3¾	Nash-Kelvin ¼g	15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	Nat Acme (1g)	2	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅞	Nat A Fib (.60)	1	5⅝	5½	5½	
9	7	Nat Auto pf (.60)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11	7¼	Nat Aviat (¼g)	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	− ¼
18¼	15⅛	Nat Bisc (1.60)	61	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	− ⅛
175½	160⅞	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	169	169	169	Sep10
13¼	10	Nat Bd & I (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep11
88¼	78½	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	1	78½	78½	78½	Sep 9
17⅛	14¼	Nat B&S (.60a)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
9⅜	6⅝	Nat Can	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	Nat Cash Rg (1)	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
11	8¾	Nat Cly (.60g)	3	10⅝	10½	10½	− ⅛
15⅛	12⅝	Nat Dairy (.80)	18	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
8	4⅞	Nat Dept Stores	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
10½	7½	Nat D Str pf (.60)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep11
24⅞	17	Nat Dist (2)	30	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
20⅝	12	Nat Enam (1½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	
8⅛	5⅝	Nat Gyps (.40e)	15	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
19¼	14½	Nat Lead (½)	9	18⅜	18⅛	18½	
176	168⅛	Nat Lead pf A (7)	2	174	174	174	− ¼
24	16⅝	Nat M&S (1g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Sep11
31½	26	Nat Oil (1.45g)	1	32½	32½	32½	
7⅛	4½	Nat P & L (.60)	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	Sep11
68½	49	Nat Steel (3)	3	55	54½	54½	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Nat Supply	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
68	41	N S 5½ pf (5½k)	1	67	67	67	
15⅛	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	5	15¼	14¾	15	− ⅛
5	3	Nat Tea	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep10
10⅜	9	Natomas Co (1)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Sep 9
9⅞	8	Nehi Corp (.60)	•1	9	9	9	− ⅛
17	13	Neisner Bro (1a)	1	15	15	15	Sep10
45⅛	38	Newberry (2.40)	6	42	42	42	Sep11
31¾	22¼	Newmont (1½g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
11⅞	5⅜	Newport I (¼g)	3	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	− ⅝
27⅜	20⅞	Newpt NS (1.40g)	6	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	
116	106⅞	Newp N S pf (5)	1	112	112	112	
45	31½	NY Air Br (1½g)	11	38	37	37	Sep11
15¼	11⅞	NY Central RR	41	12½	12¼	12¼	− ¼
18¾	11⅞	NY Chi & St L	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
47¼	25	NY Chi&StL pf	3	42⅜	42	42	− ¼
24¼	15½	NYC Omnibus (2	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Sep11
8	4¼	NY Dock	6	8	7½	7½	Sep 9
16¾	8	NY Dock pf	4	15½	15½	15½	− ¼
¼	⅛	NY NH & H	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep11
1⅜	⅛	NY NH & H pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep11
⅝	⅛	NY Ont & West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
33¾	24½	NY Shipbldg (1g)	38	33⅞	33¼	33¼	− ⅜
32⅝	23¾	Noblit-Spk 2¼g	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Sep10
215	188	Norf&West (10a)	1	201½	201½	201½	
17⅝	12½	No Am Av (¾g)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
17⅜	12	No Am Co (1.26f)	17	12⅞	12½	12½	− ½
58¾	50½	No Am 6 pf (3)	1	54½	54½	54½	Sep11
57⅛	50⅝	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	5	55	54⅝	54⅝	Sep11
8¼	5¾	Northern Pacific	14	7⅛	6⅞	7	− ⅛
113½	110	Nor St Pw pf (5)	3	112	112	112	A'g 5
12⅝	7½	Northwest Airl	6	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+ ½
2¾	1⅛	Norwalk T & R	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	− ⅛
13¾	10¾	Norwich Ph .70g	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
		O					
10	6¾	Ohio Oil (¼g)	8	9	8⅞	9	
23⅝	13¾	Oliver F (½g)	9	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ¾
10	4⅛	Omnibus	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
5⅞	3	Oppenheim (.40g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	14½	Otis Elevat (.60g)	6	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	Otis Steel	2	7⅝	7½	7½	
60¼	40¼	Otis Stl 1 pf 8¼k	2	57½	56⅞	57½	Sep 9
26⅜	16	Out M&M (2¼g)	1	20	20	20	Sep 9
50⅜	38⅛	Owen-Ill G 1½g	6	49	48¾	49	+ ½
		P—Q					
11⅜	7½	Pac-Am Fish	26	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+1¼
11¼	9½	Pac Fin Cp 1.20a	2	9½	9½	9½	A'g 29
28⅜	22¼	Pac G & E (2)	5	25	24¾	24⅞	
40	32⅛	Pac Lighting (3)	1	37	37	37	
19⅜	11	Pac Mills	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Sep 9
4⅝	3	Pac Tin C (½g)	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
9⅝	5½	Pac West Oil	6	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ¼
3⅜	2½	Packard Motor	28	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Pan-Am Airway	34	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	7¼	Pan-AmPet (¼e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
1⅛	½	Panhandle P&R	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 9
37¼	27	Paraffine (1½)	1	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	Sep11
15⅜	10	Param Pic (.65g)	33	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
113⅛	95½	Param 1 pf (6)	2	113½	113½	113½	− ⅛
14⅛	9⅞	Param 2 pf (.60)	•5	14	14	14	Sep11
17	14⅜	Park & Tilford	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
2	1	Park UCM (.10g)	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 15
20⅝	25¼	Parke D (1.20g)	3	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
20⅝	17	Parker Rust (1a)	5	18½	18½	18½	Sep11
½	¼	Parmelee Trans	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 22
14⅛	7½	Pathe Film (.30e)	32	14½	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
10¼	6⅞	Patino M (1.35g)	3	9½	9½	9½	Sep11
14¼	4⅞	Pen & Ford (3)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	Sep11
89¼	74¾	Penney (JC) (3)	•1	87	87	87	−1
3⅛	1⅛	Penn Coal & C	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3¼	2	Penn Dix Cem	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
52¾	34½	Penn D pfA 1½k	2	51	50	51	+ ¼
17¼	16	Penn Gl Sand (1)	2	17	17	17	Sep 2
25⅞	22	Penn RR (1g)	23	23	22¾	22¾	Sep11
25	21	Peoples D (1.20g)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
51⅜	36⅜	Peoples GL&C 5g	4	50½	50	50½	+1½
2⅜	1⅛	Peoria & East	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
30¼	22	Pepsi-Cola (1g)	68	28¼	27⅜	28¼	Sep 3
11⅛	7	Pere Marquette	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
24⅛	21	Pet Milk (1)	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Sep11
7⅜	5½	Petrol Cp (.20a)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
7⅝	6	Pfeiffer (1)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
35⅛	25⅜	Phelps D (1g)	17	31⅜	31¼	31¼	Sep10
47	40½	Phila 6% pf (3)	1	46	46	46	+ ⅛
12½	8½	Philco (¾g)	3	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
89½	72⅞	Philip Mor (3a)	1	89½	89½	89½	+1½
110¼	105	Philip Mor pf 4½	3	109	109	109	Sep 4
9	4¾	Phillips-Jones	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
46	35¾	Phillips Pet (2)	6	45¼	44⅜	44⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2¾	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
23⅛	15	Pillsbury (1)	5	17¼	17	17	Sep 9
7¾	4⅛	Pittsburgh Coal	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
46⅛	30	Pittsburgh C pf	1	37½	37½	37½	Sep 9
8⅜	5⅜	Pitt C & I (½e)	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
15	7½	Pitt Forg (½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep10
7⅛	4⅛	Pitts S & B (.30g)	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	Pitt Steel	12	7⅛	7	7	Sep10
1⅜	⅛	Pittston Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
17	14¼	Plym Oil (1.20)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
21	16	Pond Crk (¾g)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 25
8⅜	5½	Poor & Co B	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
13	4⅛	Postal Tel pf	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
13⅛	9½	Pressed Stl Car	10	10	10	10	
13⅛	9½	Press Stl 1pf ⅛k	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Sep 9
40⅜	32½	Press Stl 2pf 2¼g	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Sep 9
61½	50⅛	Proct & G (2a)	1	61	60⅛	61	+1
29½	21	Pub Svc NJ 1.65g	13	21⅞	21½	21⅝	− ⅛
137	119	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	3	119	119	119	Sep11
123½	107½	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	3	107⅝	107½	107½	− ½
110	97½	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	− ⅛
117¼	114⅛	P S El&G pf (5)	1	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	A'g 22
29¼	22½	Pullman (1a)	12	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	
10⅛	7	Pure Oil (¼e)	7	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
104½	94	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	− ¼
95¼	83⅞	Pure O 5% pf (5)	2	94½	94½	94½	+ ¼
12⅜	9⅞	Purity Bak (¾g)	5	12	11⅞	12	
12¾	8¼	Quaker Oil .55g	1	12	12	12	+ ⅜
		R					
4⅞	3½	Radio Corp (.20g)	38	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	− ⅛
62½	48⅝	Radio cv pf (3½)	1	55	54⅞	55	+ ⅜
3⅝	2½	Radio-Keith-Or	11	3½	3⅜	3⅜	Sep11
54½	38½	R-K-O pf (2k)	1	54½	54½	54½	Sep11
21¼	17⅞	Raybest-M 1½g	1	20	20	20	Sep 2
18½	11	Rayonier (½g)	4	15½	15¼	15½	Sep11
29⅜	23¼	Rayonier pf (2)	2	28½	28½	28½	
18½	12⅝	Reading Co (1)	3	16	16	16	+ ⅜
27⅝	23¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	27	27	27	
24	21	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Sep11
2½	1⅛	Real Silk Hos'ry	1	2	2	2	Sep11
9½	6⅝	Reliable Strs (½)	1	9	9	9	Sep 3
12½	9½	Reliance (.60)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 8
10⅛	7½	Reming R (.80a)	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
67¼	57¼	Rem pf ww (4½)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	Sep 5
2	¾	Reo Motors ct	2	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
22¾	16⅝	Repub Stl (1½g)	7	19⅞	19⅜	19½	− ⅜
97	82⅛	Rep Stl pf A (6)	4	84¾	83	83	Sep11
11	7⅝	Rev Cop & Brass	4	9⅜	9	9⅛	Sep11
24	17	Rev Cop&BrasA	1	23	23	23	Sep 9
15⅜	10	ReynoldsM (.30e)	3	14½	14⅛	14½	
10⅜	6¼	Reynolds Spr ¼g	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Sep11
34½	28⅝	Rey Tob B (2)	12	32	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅛
12½	7¼	Richfield O (½e)	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	6	Ritter Dent (¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep11
5⅜	4½	Roan Ant (.14g)	5	5	5	5	+ ¼
20	14⅝	Ruberoid (½g)	1	20	20	20	
14⅝	9¾	Rustless (.45g)	3	13⅜	13½	13½	
1	⅛	Rutland RR pf	4	⅛	½	⅛	Sep 4
		S					
45⅜	35	Safeway Str (3)	4	45	44⅞	45	+ ½
39⅛	28⅞	St Joseph Ld 1½g	4	35¼	35	35¼	
¼	⅛	St L-San Fran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 3
½	⅛	St L-San Fran pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep10
21¾	12⅛	Savage Arms ¾g	24	21½	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
17⅞	8⅛	Schenley (½g)	23	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
94⅛	79	Schenley pf (5½)	1	94	94	94	− ½
38½	33¼	Scott Pap (1.80)	2	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	
¼	⅛	Seaboard Air L	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	Seaboard A L pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
17	12½	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	Sep10
3⅜	1⅞	Seagrave Corp	3	3	3	3	Sep11
78⅞	67⅞	Sears Roebk (3a)	15	74¼	74	74¼	Sep 3
10⅞	7⅛	Servel Inc (1)	7	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	10¼	Sharon Stl (¾g)	1	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Sharp & D (.20g)	15	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
58	51½	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	57	57	57	+ ⅛
6⅛	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15⅜	10⅛	Shell Un O (.40g)	18	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	− ¼
5	3⅛	Silver King .30g	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep11
21¾	16½	Simmons (½g)	3	18¾	18¼	18¾	Sep11
2⅛	1½	Simms Petrol	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	23⅜	Simonds Stl 1.90g	1	26½	26½	26½	A'g 7
33	18⅞	Skelly Oil (½g)	6	32	31½	32	+1
25⅛	14½	Smith (AO) (½e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
14½	9	Smith&Cor (1g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅜	Snider Pack (1)	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	A'g 11
10⅝	8¼	Socony V (½g)	35	9⅝	9½	9½	
2⅜	1⅜	So A G&P (.20g)	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
21	13	So P Rico S (.80g	•1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
19⅜	13	So Greyh L (1½)	2	18½	18	18	Sep 2
28⅜	22½	So Cal Ed (1½a)	1	23½	23	23½	Sep11
13½	10½	Sou Nat Gas (1)	43	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
14⅝	11¼	Southern Pacific	40	13⅝	13¼	13¼	− ¼
19⅛	11¼	Southern Ry	17	17⅞	17	17	− ¼
32	19½	Southern Ry pf	7	29⅜	29½	29⅜	+ ⅛
44½	23¼	So RyM&O ct (4)	1	34½	34½	34½	Sep 9
2	1	Sparks Withing	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6½	3	Spear & Co	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 9
22	17⅜	Spen Kel (1.60)	2	20⅜	20	20	Sep11
39⅞	29	Sperry Corp (1g)	3	38¾	38⅜	38¾	+ ½
38½	27½	Spicer Mfg (2¼g)	1	37	37	37	Sep10
6⅞	5	Spiegel Inc (.45g)	17	6¼	6	6	− ⅛
40¼	31¼	Square D (1½g)	4	39	38¾	39	+ ⅜
6⅝	5½	Stand B (.40a)	17	5¾	5½	5⅝	
113½	108	Stand B pf (4½)	1	112	112	112	− ½
1¼	⅝	Stand Gas & El	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅝	2¼	Stand Gas $4 pf	25	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
21¼	10½	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Sep 9
22¾	12½	Std Gas $7 pr pf	8	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
24⅝	17⅝	Stand O Cal 1a	14	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	
25½	25½	Stand O Ind (1a)	13	32	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅛
45⅝	33	Stand O NJ (1a)	52	43½	42⅞	43	+ ¼
48¼	34¼	Stand O Oh 1½a	14	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	+ ¼
40	34	Starrett (3½g)	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	Sep11
66	52	Sterling P (3.80)	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ¼
8⅜	6⅝	Stewart-W (¼g)	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
5½	3½	Stokeley Bros	32	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅜
8⅜	4⅝	Stone & W (½e)	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Studebaker Cp	15	6⅝	6½	6½	
60½	50	Sun Oil (1a)	2	59	59	59	
9	6⅞	Sunshine M (1)	9	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
21	15	Superheater (1)	11	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Sep 9
2⅜	1⅜	Superior O (.10e)	1	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
18⅛	11½	Superior Steel	1	15	15	15	
23¼	18⅛	Sutherland (1.20)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Sep 4
5½	4	Sweets Co of Am	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 29
25	19¾	Swift&Co (1.20a)	9	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ¼
23¾	17⅝	Swift Intl (2)	6	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
7⅝	5⅛	Syming ww (¾g)	1	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
7	5	Syming xw (¾g)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Sep11
		T					
5⅞	3⅝	Talcott (.40g)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Sep 9
3¾	2⅝	Telautogr (.10g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Sep10
9⅞	7⅝	Tenn Corp (¾g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞	− ¼
14	8⅛	Texas & Pac Ry	1	11	11	11	− ¼
44¾	34⅛	Texas Corp (2)	26	42¼	41⅝	41¾	− ½
4⅛	2⅞	Texas Gulf (.10g)	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
38⅜	31½	Texas Gulf S (2)	6	38⅞	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	5¼	Tex P C&O (.40)	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Sep11
6⅜	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10e)	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
10¼	5½	Thatch Mfg	3	9¼	9	9	Sep10
42¼	32	That cv pf (3.60)	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	Sep 9
4⅜	2½	The Fair	3	4	4	4	
5½	4	Thermoid (.20g)	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Sep11
4⅝	2½	Third Av Ry	3	3	2¾	3	Sep11
6	3½	Thompson (JR)	1	4	4	4	Sep 9
34	25⅞	Thompson (1⅛g)	2	28½	28½	28½	Sep10
1¼	⅝	Thompson-Star	1	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
18	11½	Thompson-S pf	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
11¼	9⅝	Tide Wat A (.60a)	9	10	10	10	
99⅞	95½	Tide W pf (4½)	1	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
35⅝	27½	Tim-Det A (3g)	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	− ⅛
51¼	39	Timken R (2g)	3	47	47	47	
5¼	4⅛	Transamer (½)	1	4½	4½	4½	− ¼
17¼	9⅛	Trans & West A	4	13½	13½	13¾	+ ¼
10⅞	6⅞	Trans & Wil ⅜g	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 9
2	1	Tri-Cont Corp	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅜	4	Truax-Traer ⅛g	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	− ⅛
11¼	9½	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	A'g 25
9⅝	5	Twenty C-Fox	16	9⅛	9	9	
22⅜	16½	Twenty C F pf	3	22½	22⅜	22⅜	+ ¼
1⅜	1	Twin City Rap T	2	1½	1½	1½	
9½	6⅞	Twin C'ch (.70e)	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
		U					
37½	30	Underwood 1¼g	3	37	37	37	+ ¼
12⅝	9¾	Union B&P (½g)	3	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
79⅝	60	Union Car (3g)	9	79⅜	78½	78½	− ½
110¼	106½	Union E M 4½ pf	1	110	110	110	Sep11
15⅞	12¾	Union O C (1)	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	− ¼
85⅞	75⅛	Union Pac (6)	2	77½	77¼	77¼	
85¼	80	Union Pac pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	Sep11
13	11	Union Prem (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	− ¼
31	25⅞	Union T C (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Sep11
17⅞	9⅞	United Air Lines	44	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
44⅛	34¼	Unit Airc (2g)	19	40⅞	39¾	40	− ½
14⅛	11⅛	United Bis (¾g)	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ½
52	40⅞	United Carb (3)	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
21¼	16⅛	Unit-C F (1.20)	1	20½	20½	20½	Sep 8
30⅛	18⅝	United Corp					
5⅛	2⅛	Unit Corp pf	30	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
5⅜	3⅜	United Drug	18	5⅞	5½	5¾	
42	33⅞	United Dy'wood	3	3	2¾	3	Sep11
75	60	United Elec Coal	1	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
117	105	United E & F (2)	1	37½	37½	37½	Sep 6
14⅝	8⅛	United Fruit (4)	10	74⅛	73⅞	74⅛	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅛	United Gas (.80)	11	7⅛	7	7	
91	84	United G pf (5)	1	106¼	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
13½	8¼	Unit M&M (¼g)	19	14⅛	13¾	13¾	− ⅛
69¼	55	United Paperbd	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9¾	4⅜	US & For Sec	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	Sep11
33⅛	20	US & For pf (6)	3	91	91	91	Sep 4
4⅛	3	US Freight (¾g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep11
9⅛	5	US Gypsum (2)	•4	58	57½	57½	+ ⅝
95	54½	US Hoffman M	1	8	8	8	
31⅞	26⅛	US Indust A (1a)	4	32	31½	31½	
34⅛	29¼	US Leather	6	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
25⅛	18⅝	US Leather A	35	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	¼	US Lea ppf 10¼k	1	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅜
27⅜	17⅛	US Pipe & F (2)	2	29½	29⅜	29⅜	+ ½
103¼	80⅛	US Play Cd (2a)	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
63½	55¼	US Plywood 1.20	2	25	25	25	Sep 8
76½	69¼	US Real & Imp	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
78⅜	49⅜	US Rubber (½g)	111	27⅛	26¾	27	Sep11
130	111⅛	US Rub 1pf (8)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	− ⅛
33⅞	22⅛	US Smelt (3g)	3	62½	62	62	− ⅛
1⅛	1	US Smelt pf (3½)	2	75½	75	75½	Sep11
1¼	⅝	US Steel (3g)	40	57⅞	56⅜	55⅞	+2
		US Steel pf (7)	2	119⅞	119½	119½	
		US Tob (1.28)	1	26½	26½	26½	
		United Stockyd	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ¼
		UnitedStores A	2	1	1	1	Sep10
57	44⅞	Unit St pf (7½e)	1	55½	55½	55½	Sep11
16⅝	12	Univ-Cycl (.45g)	1	14	14	14	− ⅜
60⅞	48	Univ Leaf T (4)	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+ ½
							Sep11
		V—W					
⅜	⅛	Vadsco Sales	3	½	½	½	
15	12	Van Nor M T ¾g	2	13	13	13	Sep11
28	20⅝	VanRaalte (1½g)	1	26	26	26	Sep11
34⅛	23	Vanadium (½g)	3	25⅜	25	25	+ ⅛
45	39½	Vick Chem (2a)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	20	Vic Ch W (.95g)	1	27	27	27	Sep11
2⅛	1½	Va-Caro Chem	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep11
28¾	19½	Va-C Ch 6% pf	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
42	37¼	Virginia Ry (2½)	3	38	38	38	Sep11
33½	31½	Vir Ry pf (1½)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Sep10
9	8⅞	Waldorf Sys (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22¼	17½	Walgreen (1.60)	5	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
150⅜	97	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	101	101	101	Sep11
34¼	25½	Walker (H) (h4)	6	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	A'g 25
14¼	12⅜	Walker pf h1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¾
6⅛	4	Walworth Co	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	Sep10
6⅜	3½	Ward Baking A	1	6	6	6	Sep11
1⅜	⅜	Ward Baking B	1	1	1	1	Sep10
26¼	13⅛	Ward Baking pf	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Sep11
5⅜	2⅜	Warner Bros Pic	27	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Warren Bros	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
35⅛	25	Warren Fdy (2)	1	34½	34½	34½	+9⅛
24	18⅛	Wash G Lt (1½)	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
16⅛	14	Waukesha M (1a)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Sep11
20¼	15⅛	Wayne P (1½g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Sep10
4⅛	2⅝	Webster Eisen	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25½	16⅝	Wess O&S (2¼g)	•6	24½	24⅜	24½	Sep11
74½	65⅛	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	70	70	70	
20⅞	15½	W Va P&P 1.80g	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 25
106¾	104½	W Va P&P pf (6)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅜
29⅞	23½	West Auto (2)	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Sep 4
4⅜	2¾	West Maryland	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
9	6	West Mary 2pf	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Sep10
1⅛	⅝	West Pacific pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	18½	West Union (1g)	38	30½	29⅞	29⅞	Sep11
24⅛	17⅛	Westing Air ¾g	12	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
105	86	West E&M (3g)	8	88⅛	87½	87½	− ¼
34½	27⅛	West El I (1½g)	2	30½	30½	30½	− ¼
36½	27¼	Westvaco (1.40)	1	34	34	34	Sep10
138⅛	28⅞	Westvac pf (1½)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Sep10
30⅞	21¼	Wheel Stl (¾g)	1	28½	28½	28½	Dec 2
76	64	Wheel pr pf (5)	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
15¼	10¼	White Dent .80g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+1
17⅜	12½	White Mot (½g)	1	15¾	15½	15¾	A'g 25
8¼	4	White R'ck (.10g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	4	White Sew Ma	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
54½	41	White Sew M pf	1	50	50	50	Sep11
26¼	20½	White pr pf (2)	2	24	24	24	Sep11
2¾	1⅝	Wilcox Oil	1	2	2	2	Sep 8
2⅛	1⅛	Willys-Overland	9	2	2	2	Sep11
5¼	3⅛	Willys-Over pf	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	4¼	Wilson & Co	19	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
76⅜	63½	Wilson $6pf 7½k	1	73	73	73	+ ¼
33½	25⅛	Woodward I ½g	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep11
34½	26⅛	Woolw'rth (1.60g)	22	30	29¾	30	
25⅜	16½	Worth P & M	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
75⅜	58	WPM cv prpf 4½	1	60	60	60	+ ⅛
73¼	54¼	WPM p pf (4½)	2	70½	69⅞	69⅞	A'g 25
70	62⅞	Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	Sep11
		Y—Z					
22½	17⅞	Yale & T (.60)	3	21	21	21	Sep11
17⅜	11⅜	Yel T & C (¾g)	22	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
12¼	9½	Young S&W (1g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
42½	30½	Young S&T (2g)	6	38⅛	37⅜	37⅝	− ⅛
95	83	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	1	92	92	92	Sep 8
18⅜	13¼	Youngs S D 1½g	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	− ¼
15⅞	10⅜	Zenith Rad (1g)	8	11½	11	11	− ⅜
2⅜	1½	Zonite Products	1	2	2	2	Sep10

RIGHTS — Expire

⅛	⅛	S N Gas	Sep. 15	309	⅛ ⅛ ⅛	Cash

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants. §1940 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

Treasury-Reserve Confer on Credit Steps to Curb Inflation

Business and Industry

U. S. Laissez-Faire Fades As Business Embraces Planning

Last of two articles on how defense moves are causing fundamental reorganization of whole American economy.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As enumerated on this page yesterday, recent increases in the power of the defense authorities, effected piecemeal under the pressure of the emergency and signalized by the setting up of SPAB, add up virtually to a revolution in the American economic system.

Among such changes are:

Priorities Regulation No. 1 making acceptance of defense orders mandatory.

The development of the priorities system into direct "scheduling" of raw material movements to armament and "facilitating" industries, as in Order M-21 for the steel industry.

Rapid movement toward full official control of all private industrial inventories, parallel to the growth of government stockpiles, so that soon the government will for practical purposes own all the mobile inventories of the major staples and all private "forward buying" and inventory policy will cease to have meaning.

Allocation by SPAB, of which Donald Nelson is rapidly emerging as the long-sought czar or Baruch, of civilian as well as defense industry raw materials, with the aid of Leon Henderson.

SPAB-sponsored simplification and standardization of industrial products both for defense and for civilians.

Abrogation of the anti-trust laws for the duration of the emergency for defense purposes so that businessmen can collaborate in policies desired by SPAB for the achievement of defense economies.

Gearing of the entire Western Hemisphere's civilian and military consumption, as well as of the military program of all anti-Axis "democracies" the world over, into the American defense program through authority given to SPAB to include United States' export business and the whole lease-lend program in its "supply priorities allocations."

SPAB'S Power Illustrated

Still another sign of the times came this week with SPAB's veto of the $70,000,000 pipe line to supply the Atlantic Seaboard with 250,000 barrels a day of petroleum, and of Tennessee Eastman's proposal to build a plastics plant. The previous authority of the OPM had been overtly extended only in the direction of encouraging plant expansion. With these two decisions its power to cut off civilian plant outlays is definitely established and frankly exercised, even though in both these cases the desired plant expansion was in that border-line or no man's land between purely armament and purely civilian construction which is now called "facilitating" plant, i.e. plant which facilitates or contributes indirectly to the defense program. The vetoes indicate the new "life-and-death" power exercised by SPAB over plant construction.

(And incidentally it also seems to imply a reversal of the official attitude which rejected Gano Dunn's May conclusion on steel expansion. Dunn advised there was plenty of steel for defense but not enough for present civilian wants, and he made the pertinent point that immediate expansion of steel capacity would result in a diversion of much needed steel itself, life a farmer's division into seed corn of part of his farm family's bread requirements. He was overruled with a program for the steel industry to start a prompt expansion of 15,000,000 tons. The issue over the 11-company pipe-line and over Tennessee Eastman's plant—which would have helped out substantially on the country's need for aluminum and plastics—was almost exactly the same as the issue over expansion of steel plant.)

Growing of Centralized Power

The dry and legalistic wording of the defense authorities' rulings and regulations should not obscure the fact that inch by inch they represent a tremendous expansion in centralized power over American industry. The trend, for instance, appears definitely toward the pooling and rationalizing of all major plant facilities, just as the pooling and rationalizing of all major commodity inventories is already a nearly established fact.

The curious thing about all this is that American business, traditionally laissez-faire, has been calling vociferously for a more efficient and more centralized defense authority, yet every increase in its efficiency and centralization, such as the President's creation of SPAB, means more centralized power. It begins to look as though Mr. Baruch was wrong and that SPAB is more than a "faltering step" toward the necessary streamlining of the defense program, for with the setting up of SPAB, the smallest possible committee may have been created for the efficient centralization of all priorities questions. It begins to look as though Donald Nelson has been given enough authority so that his role is something like that of a City Manager responsible to a P. R. City Council.

The extraordinary and notable thing about this centralization is that apparently almost everybody has been for it, despite the fact that it sets up a system of economic planning, or Socialism, or "managerial revolution," such as has been vainly and more or less vacuously talked of for years with the bitterest and most acrimonious reaction from those best fitted to judge the desirability of such a program, the business men of America.

Defense the Catalyst

"Economic planning" was an intellectual hobby of the technically uninformed fringe of economists for a decade without producing more than waste, surplus, idleness and conflict. It was the supporting plank in the unofficial New Deal reform program, but the effort of the Washington idea-men to make over the American public into fans-of-plans did not work until the defense program came along. The defense program has brought further moves toward "economic planning" in a year than the New Deal was able to bring in a decade.

The relation of the defense program to the American system has now been reversed. A year ago the defense program was a minor excitement in a major state of pessimism. Economically and politically speaking it was a curiosity in an otherwise general state of laissez-faire economy of "too much everything." Today the situation is reversed. Defense dominates every thing. The A-10 rating now accorded to 20 "facilitating equipment" industries is fast becoming useless; even the railroad equipment people with an A-3 rating can get only 50 per cent of their program requirements of steel plate.

The Treasury is now spending around $1,500,000,000 a month for defense. That is at the rate of $18,000,000,000 a year, or 20 per cent of the national income of $90,000,000,000 a year, but this figure is deceptively small, for these outlays are only for direct defense expenses and do not cover the activities of the "facilitating" industries—and this figure of $1,500,000,000 will increase fast. Total authorizations and contracts have now mounted to $56,000,000,000 and it is already politically established that from here on, defense is to take the maximum that American industry (after rationalizing and coordination) can produce, less the minimum that the American public can be persuaded to accept.

Efficiency of Capitalism

The situation is about as revolutionary as the situation in the early days of capitalism, four centuries ago. At that time, ruthless capitalist enterprise was the most efficient and productive force in the economic world, converting the lethargy of the mordant, medieval economic system into new life and energy. There were violent theoretical objections to the new principles of "charging what the traffic will bear" but in actual practice capitalism drew all the imaginative elements in society into itself and out of the sluggish guilds and manors of the old system.

Analogous to the migration of that day from the medieval economy into the merciless capitalist economy is today's migration from the capitalist economy into the defense program; as the defense authorities stated last week when Donald Nelson and his crowd burned the midnight oil to catch up on the applications for preference ratings, these applications now total from 4,000 to 5,000 a day against around 600 a day as late as May of this year. Everybody in the industrial and commercial world is now crowding to get into the defense program.

There are still many businessmen who consider the new economic system brought in by defense as temporary. This idea is obviously entertained by few or no officials in Washington. This week, for instance, Mehle of the CEA said that old-fashioned commodity speculation is gone for good and Kyle of the new installment-credit control said that such control is probably here for good. Washington officials are in no such mood to give up their new powers after the emergency is over as were those of the War Industries Board, Fuel and Food Administrations in 1918. And the immense economies and efficiencies discovered in the new economic planning for defense argue too strongly for themselves to be lightly dismissed after the war is over. It appears in the cards that this time the economic revolution enforced by the exigencies of war will be continued indefinitely.

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General Motors Defense Production on Review

Upper: One of the Chevrolet 4 x 4 cargo body trucks built by General Motors Corporation for the Army being tested at the defense demonstration put on by G. M. for newspaper men at Milford, Mich. This truck displayed its amazing traction and power by climbing a 60 per cent grade concrete highway—both forward and backward—and stopping when halfway up and halfway down—on both trips. Lower: Mechanized maneuvers witnessed at the G. M. press review at Milford, Mich. A General Motors-built Canadian tank followed by Chevrolet and G. M. trucks for the Army demonstrated how easily a mechanized army moves over the roughest terrain. Overhead can be seen Lockheed interceptor pursuit planes twin-powered by G. M. Allison liquid-cooled engines from Selfridge Field. Inset: C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors, looking through the sight of the Navy Oerlikon antiaircraft gun at the G. M. press review.

G. M. Demonstrates Ability To Meet Defense Demands

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — Because General Motors engineers found a new way to bore the holes in gun barrels, more 50 caliber machine guns were turned out by its A. C. Spark Plug plant in July this year than the Army had asked them to produce by June of 1942.

That's just one illustration of the way in which this particular group of automobile makers is cooperating in the national defense program. It's instinctive with these people to try to do any job, not in the way that's proved satisfactory before, but in some new way that's even better. And while every single item of munitions and war implements may not be flowing off the assembly lines here as fast as Washington wants them, or as fast as some critics outside Washington think they should be, it seems obvious that General Motors is doing its full part.

Newspapermen here the other day for a preview of the 1942 model cars were shown at first hand just what General Motors is doing for national defense, just where the $1,200,000,000 the Government is spending in contracts with this one corporation is gong.

Various Products

Here are just a few of the things the various divisions of the corporation are producing—or soon will be: Allison airplane engines, Pratt and Whitney airplane engines, bomber parts, gun housings, Oerlikon guns, 20mm. automatic cannon, .30 caliber machine guns, .50 caliber machine guns, airplane propellers, 75 and 105mm. shells, 37mm. shells, bomb fuses, Diesel engines, gun control equipment, antitank mine fuses, and all sorts of military trucks.

The newspapermen were taken out to the corporation's proving grounds at Milford, Mich., where they saw exhibits of these things, and demonstrations of some of them in action. A Bell Airacobra fighter, powered with an Allison motor, zoomed back and forth past us, but a scant few feet from our heads it seemed, in a breathtaking illustration of the tremendous speed and remarkable maneuverability of these deadly weapons.

A pudgy, six-wheel drive truck was made to climb, from a dead stop at the foot, a 60 per cent hill, stop in the middle, go on to the top, then back slowly down, without once hesitating or slipping. If you'd try to walk up that hill you'd slide back down after the first few steps.

Over in a nearby valley in the heart of this lovely rolling, wooded section of Michigan just outside Detroit, we watched a demonstration of a motorized attack, with a light Canadian tank, followed by two score or so troop- and gun-carrying tanks, advancing under a smoke screen. More Airacobras and graceful interceptors roared overhead, while a 75mm. cannon barked in the foreground.

Defense First

The corporation is obviously proud of its defense job. Its motto at the moment in fact is "Defense Comes First." C. E. Wilson, G. M. president, pointed out that at the present rate by the end of the year more than $400,000,000 worth of defense goods will have been turned over to the Government. During the fourth quarter of 1940, he said, they finished $43,700,000 worth. For the first quarter of this year it was $56,600,000, the second quarter $75,200,000. The estimated total for the third quarter is $115,000,000, and the last quarter $160,000,000.

Incidentally Mr. Wilson pointed out that while General Motors has been producing about 8 per cent of the total durable goods produced in the United States, it has today only about 4½ per cent of the defense business.

Car Output Cut

Now about the automobile end of the business. Allotment of the over-all 50 per cent production cut in the 1942 model means that General Motors will be allowed to make but 45.5 per cent as many cars as it did in 1941. For one thing this means that work elsewhere will have to be found for some 100,000 workers. This problem, the G. M. executives feel, may take care of itself under the expanding defense program.

But these new cars? To begin with it should be understood that they are not only as good as last year's—they're better as facts quoted by the engineers would prove.

Each of the new cars, Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick, and Cadillac, have added glamor. But it's a substantial kind. While most of the bodies are longer and lower, they have a more massive, sturdier look. All are a bit heavier, because of substitute materials. All are covered with bright work.

Most changes are in design. Most models show a new extension of the streamline effect which carries both front and rear fenders back—or forward—over the doors, thus making part of the fender in each case actually part of the door.

Outstanding in design change, perhaps, is the Chevrolet, which has adopted a more extreme teardrop appearance. The effect is altogether pleasing.

Automatic clutch is still optional equipment in all but Chevrolet, which doesn't offer this feature, and the higher-priced Cadillacs, which offer it as regular equipment.

Chevrolet, which always has had cast iron pistons, still has them. The others, for the time being at least, still have aluminum. Only one model, the Buick 50, has a slightly longer wheelbase.

G. M. says nothing about prices, but an increase is expected.

Department Store Sales Up

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department store sales, based on reports to the Federal Reserve Board, were 29 per cent higher last week than in the corresponding week a year ago, the board reported. Some of the increase has been attributed by officials to increased purchasing during the final week of unregulated installment buying before the board's restrictions went into effect on September 1.

Senators Hit Morgenthau's Inflation Talk

WASHINGTON (AP)—A group of Senators protested in a joint statement that Secretary Henry Morgenthau favored use of "the Government surpluses of wheat and cotton . . . as a club to hammer down farm prices."

The statement from the office of Chairman Ellison Smith (D) of South Carolina of the Senate Agriculture Committee carried the names of Senators Smith, Eastland (D) of Mississippi, William Bulow (D) of South Dakota, Spencer (D) of Arkansas, Hattie Caraway (D) of Arkansas and Roger Peace (D) of South Carolina. The seven Senators, all from farm States, declared that a small group in Washington was trying "to control prices by the indiscriminate and ruthless use of these surpluses."

Senator Eastland said the protest was framed after the Secretary of the Treasury had asserted earlier this week that release of government loans stocks of cotton and wheat could prevent a "damaging rise in prices."

"Since when have the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury been so extended as to now include the broad field of agriculture?" the statement asked. "It would seem that the duties already assigned him are fully capable of taking up his time."

Asserting that recent farm prices offered little "fear of inflation," the statement asked "Why is there such a howl when farm prices advance a little? No such howl has come from the Secretary at the demand of labor leaders for increased wages."

The group said that the cotton farmer "should now be receiving 30 cents a pound for cotton and the wheat farmer $2 a bushel for wheat, and to talk about inflation until farm prices are around that figure is ridiculous."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Expressing disagreement with proposals to reduce further agricultural production quotas, Secretary Morgenthau said Thursday he believed that "the public now has enough buying power to absorb surpluses without hurting the farmer."

The Treasury chief told his press conference that the country was in a "boom" period with "not enough goods around for everyone to buy" and that he was not worried about a price decline resulting from the release of surpluses if purchasing power stayed at least at its present level.

"I think everything should be done to increase production in these times," Morgenthau said.

He asserted that "we've got to reverse the trend of the last eight years." Morgenthau added that he would "like to see no quotas" on the importation of wheat from Canada.

Heyden Chemical Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Heyden Chemical Corp. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the first half of 1941 of $541,072, or $5.25 a common share, compared with $372,641, or $3.62 a share, in the like 1940 period.

Credit Status Weighed By Fiscal Heads

WASHINGTON (AP)—Imminent new steps by the Administration to checkmate inflationary tendencies were indicated by Secretary Henry Morgenthau, who disclosed that Treasury and Federal Reserve Board officials have been conferring for a week "on the whole problem of what should be done to meet the present situation."

He said the "whole fiscal and monetary situation is being explored."

Mr. Morgenthau suggested what might lie ahead in his pronouncement on inflation Tuesday night before the Advertising Club of Boston, when he declared:

May Seek Credit Control

"We may have to extend general controls over bank credit and create controls over selected capital expenditures."

At a press conference today, the Treasury chief evaded specific questions about the discussions with the Reserve Board which he said had been going on "continuously." He declined even to name those taking part.

Asked whether a principal item was the board's proposal last December for expansion of its power to increase bank reserves, Mr. Morgenthau said, "We've traveled a long way since December."

Some officials recalled the capital issues committee set up during the first World War to examine proposed new security issues for their possible drain on men and materials needed for the war effort. The committee examined proposed issues totaling $2,350,000,000 and disapproved about 20 per cent, but had to depend on patriotism to enforce its findings.

Survey by SEC

A somewhat similar examination has been underway at the Securities Commission since early in the year, although the commission's authority is limited to a requirement of adequate disclosure of pertinent facts.

The Federal Reserve board wants additional power to increase the reserve requirements and thus make less money available for lending. The board has used all but about one-seventh of its power and could add only about $1,000,000,000 to the total reserve requirements, while the lendable excess of such reserves is over $5,000,000,000.

Increases in reserve requirements and regulation of new capital are only two of the prospective measures, some officials said. Still higher taxes and enforced savings were cited as possibilities.

One of the steps Mr. Morgenthau advocates is the release of food surpluses to hold down prices by increasing the available supplies. He said today that he also favored unlimited imports of wheat from Canada.

Studebaker Deliveries Gain

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Retail deliveries of Studebaker passenger cars and trucks in the United States during August amounted to 9,762 units. In August, 1940, retail deliveries were 6,184 units.

Promoted

Greystone Studios, Inc.

L. W. Mason

Appointed Comptroller of the Hercules Powder Company, succeeding F. J. Kennerley who will devote full time to office of Assistant Treasurer. Mr. Mason was formerly Assistant Comptroller of the company.

OPA Places Ceiling Prices on Douglas Fir Lumber Oct. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, price administrator, has imposed a schedule of ceiling prices on Douglas fir lumber at levels which he said would reduce prices of upper grades an average of $10 a thousand board feet. The schedule is effective Oct. 1.

Ceiling prices have been imposed already on southern pine lumber which officials said is the principal competitor of Douglas fir in eastern and middle western markets.

"As the defense effort has progressed, the demand for Douglas fir lumber has increased to a point where incoming orders are in excess of production," Mr. Henderson said. "Reflecting this pressure, prices of the upper grades and specialties, such as ship decking, flooring, and box car materials, have reached exorbitant levels and in the absence of ceiling action would have risen still further.

"This situation cannot fail to disturb the price structure of the common grades, and, in turn, the general level of all lumber prices. Moreover, to impose maximum prices on southern pine and leave Douglas fir prices unrestricted would disrupt the lumber markets very seriously."

The top prices established by the schedule, for 1,000 board feet f. o. b. mill are:

Grade B and better flooring, vertical grain, $60 compared with recent prices of $75 and more; Grade B and better drop siding, $50, compared with recent prices of $58 to $60; Grade B and better ceiling (1 x 4) $45, compared with recent prices of $52 to $55.

TaxExemption Cuts Reported Agreed Upon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Informed legislators said today a joint Senate-House conference committee had agreed to power personal income tax exemptions and thus require an estimated 4,911,000 additional persons to make out income tax returns next year.

The reduced exemptions, which would cut married persons' tax-free annual income from $2,000 to $1,500 and that of single individuals from $800 to $750, was written in by the Senate and was estimated by the Treasury to yield $303,000,000 a year.

2,256,000 New Payers

Only about $40,000,000 of the additional revenue would be paid by new taxpayers, finance committee experts said. The remainder would come from persons already paying income taxes, in the form of increased payments.

The committee estimated that, because of deduction such as for charitable contributions, only 2,256,000 additional persons actually would have to pay income levies next year. It was estimated that more than 22,000,000 returns would be filed and that about 13,000,000 would be taxable.

Keeping up the fast pace set by the Senate during consideration of its unprecedented $3,583,900,000 revenue measure, the Joint Conference Committe adjusted differences between the House and Senate tax bills in only two days. One member of the committee told reporters that the compromise measure would raise slightly more money than the record Senate total.

Secret Until Monday

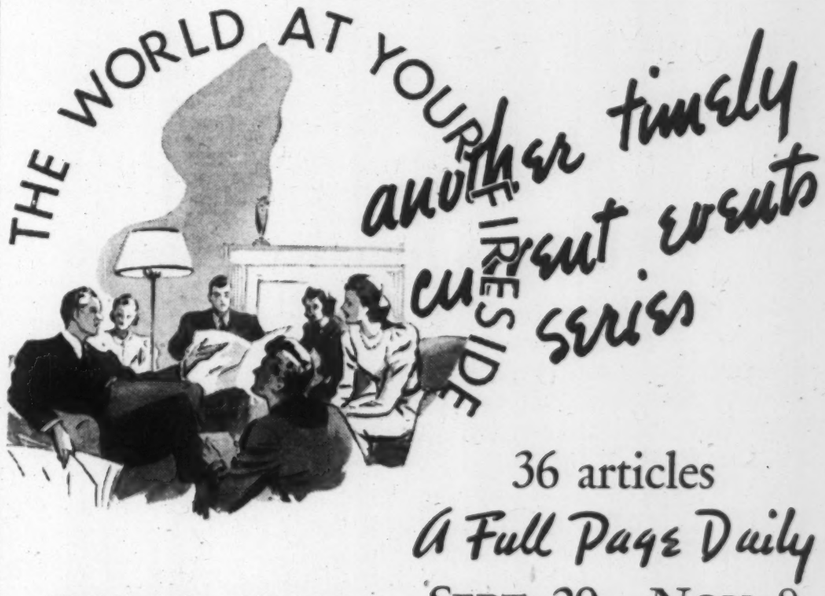
Detailed results of the conference were a closely guarded secret, and the conferees reported that Chairman Robert Doughton (D), North Carolina, had exacted a pledge that the comprise measure be withheld from publication until Monday.

The reason, it was said, was that the House conferees have not yet been chosen officially by the House. Thus, technically, they were without authority to make a compromise agreement. Leaders arranged to have the conferees officially appointed when the House convenes at noon Monday and the committee then was expected to hold a brief official meeting before reporting the compromise measure for expected prompt action in both Houses.

It was reported reliably that the conference group accepted a Senate amendment, sponsored by Senator Harry Byrd (D), Virginia, setting up a special 14-man committee to investigate methods of reducing non-defense expenditures. The group would be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the budget director and 12 members of the Senate and House taxing and appropriations committees.

Curb Retires Membership

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been made by the New York Curb Exchange to purchase and retire the membership of Albert S. Harris at $1,000.



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FR-3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
100 3¼s 46-44	107.12	107.12	107.12
3 4s 54-44	111.7	111.7	111.7
2 2¼s 48	108.16	108.16	108.16

New York City Bond

4 3s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	60	59⅝	59⅝
17 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	93½	93	93
29 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	78⅝	78	78¼
1 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	63	63	63
1 Allegh Val 4s 42	62½	62	62
2 Allied Stores 4½s 51	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Am & For P 5s 2030	108	108	108
10 AmIGChem5½s 49	67¾	67½	67½
10 Am T&T 3¼s 43	102⅞	102¼	102½
7 Am T&T 3¼s 68	100⅝	100	100½
18 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108½	108⅜	108½
147 Am T&T 3s 56	108¼	108¼	108⅜
3 Anaconda Cp 4½s 50	111⅞	111⅝	111⅝
1 Arm Del 4s 53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
8 AT&SF 4s 95	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	109	108⅞	108⅞
2 AT&SF 4¼s 48	100	100	100
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Atl &Cha AL 5s 44	110	110	110
10 Atl&Birm 4s 33	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	16¼	15¾	16¼
2 A C Line 4½s 64	77	77	77
1 A C Line 5s 45	61½	61½	61½
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	89½	89½	89½
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
78 B&O 95 st A	59¼	59¼	59¼
77 B&O 95 st C	32½	32¼	32¼
13 B&O 2000 st D	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
5 B&O 96 st F	32½	32½	32½
84 B&O cv 60 st	32¼	32¼	32¼
3 B&O 4s 48	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
25 B&OPLE&WV 4s251 st	56	57½	57½
47 B&O SW 50 st	50	50	50
6 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	41	41	41
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	86	85¾	85¾
3 BeneficialLoan2¼s 50	110½	110½	110½
11 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Bost&Me2½s 55	105½	105½	105½
9 Bost&Me 4½s 70	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
6 Bost&Me 4s 60	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
20 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	71½	71¼	71½
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	110	110	110
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 Bud R&P 57 st	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Bur C R&No 5s 34	39½	39	39
8 Bush Term 5s 56	61½	61½	61½
2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	57½	57½	57½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	77	77	77
16 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	103	103	103
8 Can Pac 5s 54	103	103	103
10 Can Pac 4½s 60	85	84¾	85
1 Can Pac 4s perp	81	81	81
1 Carthage & Adir 4s 81	64¾	64¾	64¾
10 Celanese 3s 55	48½	48½	48½
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	16	16	16
5 Cen Pac 5s 60	51	50¾	50¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69	69	69
2 Cen R R N J 5s 87	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Cen R R N J 4s 87	71¼	71¼	71¼
6 C&O 4½s 92	122	122	122
5 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104½	104	104⅜
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	104½	104½	104½
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	76	69	69
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	76	76	76
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
10 Ch&E Ill inc 97	88½	88½	88½
9 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	29½	29	29½
25 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2½	2¼	2½
CM&SP 4½s 89C	2½	2¼	2¼
3 CM&SP 4½s 89E	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
4 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	17¼	17¼	17¼
7 Chi&NW cv 4s 49	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
21 Chi & NW 4s 87	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞
10 CRI & P 4s 88	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
25 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	21¼	21¼	21¼
11 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	12½	12½	12½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	102⅞	102½	102½
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	97½	97½	97½
6 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	109	109	109
4 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
1 Cleve Un Term 4½s 77 C	85	85	85¼
5 Col & So 4½s 80	65	65	65
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	41	41	41
14 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Colo So Ah El 3½s	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Coml Mach Inc 69ww	109½	109½	109½
1 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s	56	56	56
12 Con Edis 3½s 48	111¼	111½	111½
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	106	106	106
3 Con Edis 3¼s 56	108½	108¼	108½
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	107½	106¾	106¾
2 Con Rys 4s 54	104½	104½	104½
6 Consum Pow 3½s 70	104½	104½	104½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
14 Consum Pow 3½s 69	108	108	108
8 Crane 3¼s 50	110	110	110
11 Crucible Stl 3¼s	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	97½	97½	97½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s	22	22	22
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	21	21	21
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	25	25	25
1 D&R G 4s 36	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
14 D&R G W 5s 55	15	14¾	14¾
8 D&R G West 3s 78	11½	11½	11½
6 Det Ed 3½s 66	15½	15½	15½
1 Det Ed 3s 70	110½	110½	110½
15 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	106	105¾	106
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	104¼	104	104
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
25 Erie Auto L 2¼s 50	100	99	100
3 Erie rfg 5s 67	101½	101½	101½
4 Erie rfg 5s 75	29⅞	29½	29⅞
18 Erie gen lien 4s 96	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
6 Erie cv 4s 53 A	57	57	57
6 Erie cv 4s 53 B	51	50¼	50¼
2 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	52½	52½	52½
6 Firestone T&R 3s 61	50	50	50
3 Francis Sug 6s 55	98½	98½	98½
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	66¾	66	66
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	94	93½	93½
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105½	105½	105½
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	102½	102½	102½
5 Gt Nor 4¼s 77 E	98	98	98
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	88⅛	88	88
3 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	95	94½	94½
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	80½	80½	80½
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	68	68	68
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	45½	45½	45½
1 Hocking V 4½s 99	80	80	80
5 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	131½	131½	131½
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	39½	39½	39½
4 Hudson&Man inc 5s 57	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
9 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	12	12	12
	102½	102½	102½

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	127.19	29.24	18.64
Net change	—.04	—.08	+.06
Previous close	127.15	29.32	18.58
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.34	16.82

*Preliminary

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛
5 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44⅛	44	44⅛
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	45½	44⅞	44⅞
45 Interlake Iron cv 47	40¼	40	40
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	102	101	102
20 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	33¾	33½	33½
5 Int Paper 6s 55	91⅞	91¼	91¼
22 Int T&T 4½s 52	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
48 Int T&T 5s 55	49½	49	49
5 Janes&LaughSt3½s 61	52⅞	52	52¼
1 KCFtS&Mem24s 36	99½	99	99
5 K C Term 4s 60	45¾	45¾	45¾
3 Kresge Found 3s 50	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
7 Lac Gas 6s 42A	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Lac Gas 6s242B	77¼	77	77¼
13 Lac Gas 5½s 53	86¼	86¼	86¼
13 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	87¼	87	87¼
5 Lac Gas 5s 42	86¾	86¾	86¾
6 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	78	78	78
16 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	60½	60½	60½
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35½	35	35
21 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31½	31	31
1 Leh Val Term 5s 41	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
2 Libby McN&L4s 55	54½	54½	54½
1 Loews 3½s 46	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	104½	104½	104½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Louisa & Ark 5s 69	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
2 Lou&N 5½s 2003	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	95½	95½	95½
2 Middlesex 5s 2003	90½	90½	90½
2 Marion St Shov 6s 47	110½	110½	110½
3 McKess&Rob3½s56	94½	94½	94½
9 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 MSP&SSMar5½s78	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 MSP&SSMgl6s38	63	63	63
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11½	11½	11½
44 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	26½	26	26
17 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10½	10	10
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	22½	22¼	22¼
16 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	33½	33	33½
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	21¾	21½	21½
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	21	21	21
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26	26	26
30 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	25¾	25¾	25¾
10 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27¼	27	27¼
5 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
10 Mon W Pa P Sv 4s	21¼	21¼	21¼
12 Mont Pow 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Mor & Essex 5s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
15 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	42	42	42
1 Nash Ch & St L 4s 78	37	37	37¼
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	67	67	67
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
13 Natl Steel 3s 65	104½	104½	104½
4 N E T&F 4½s 61B	58	58	58
2 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	126	126	126
4 N O Tex&M 5s 54B	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 N Y C 5s 2013	42¼	42¼	42¼
92 NYC 4½s 2013A	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞
19 N Y C cv 3¼s 52	53⅜	53	53¼
2 NYC&HR 4s 100 21-32	56½	56⅜	56½
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	100 21-32	100 21-32	100 21-32
6 NYChi&StL 6s 41	76	76	76
7 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 NY Edis 3¼s 65	71½	71¼	71¼
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
4 NY G El H&P 4s 49	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 NY Lack&W 4s 73	122¼	122¼	122¼
1 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	115¼	115¼	115¼
10 NYNH&H 4½s 67	53	53	53
6 NYNH&H 4s 55	28¾	28¾	28¾
8 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	27⅞	27½	27½
1 NY Tel 3¼s 65	25	25	25
10 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	24⅞	24¾	24¾
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
21 Nor Pac 6s 2047	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	62½	62¼	62¼
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53	53	53
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	49¼	49¼	49¼
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	70½	70	70
5 Ogden&L Chs 4s 48	40¼	40¼	40¼
15 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
2 OreRR &Nav 4s 46	104	104	104
1 Pac Gas&E 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
1 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	109½	109½	109½
18 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	103	103	103
2 Pen Co 4s 63	98¼	98½	98½
1 Pen Ob&Det 4½s 77	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	103½	103½	103½
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108	108	108
6 Pen RR gen 5s 68	109½	109½	109½
3 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	111	110⅞	111
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	121¼	121¼	121¼
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	104½	104¼	104½
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 81	92½	92	92
2 Pen RR 4½s 84E	101⅜	101¼	101¼
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	100½	100½	100½
4 Peria&East 4s 60	96½	96¼	96¼
8 Pere Marq 4½s 80	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
8 Pere Marq 4s 56	62¼	62¼	62¼
20 Phil Elec 3½s 67	61	61	61
8 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	110½	110⅜	110½
4 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
3 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
4 PCC&SL 5s 70A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 PCC&SL 4½s 77	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Pitt & W'va 4½s 59B	100	100	100
13 Pitt&W'va 4½s 60C	65½	65½	65½
5 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	66	65	66
1 Reade 4½s 97 A	88½	88½	88½
2 Republic Steel 5½s 54	81½	81½	81½
11 Repub Steel 4½s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Repub Steel 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
6 Revere Copr&B 3¼s 60	104½	104½	104½
17 Rio Gr W 1st Gt 4s 49	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
14 StLIM&S&R&G 33	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
8 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	69½	68⅞	69½
6 St L S R 5s 50 B	49	49	49
40 St L S F 4½s 78	15	15	15
3 St L S F 4s 50 A	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 St L S F 4s 50 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
10 St L SW 5s 52	14	14	14
5 St L S W rfg 5s 90	37¼	37	37¼
27 St L SW 1st 4s 89	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2 St L SW 2d 4s289	73½	73½	73½
7 StP&KC ShL4½s41	55⅝	55½	55½
1 StPaul Un Dep 5s 72	93¾	93¾	93¾
	111 7-32	111 7-32	111 7-32

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
14 Seab A L Cn 6s 45	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
5 Sea A L adj 5s 49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
23 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6⅝	6	6
28 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
7 Shell Un 2½s 54	100	100	100
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
27 Sou Pac 4½s 68	50⅜	50	50⅛
19 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49½	49½	49½
5 So Pac 4½s 69	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
15 So Pac rfg 4s 55	63⅞	63½	63½
14 So Pac clt 4s 49	46½	45½	46
75 So Pac 3¾s 46	70	69	70
15 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	51	50½	50⅝
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	78	78	78
7 South Ry 6½s 56	84	84	84
1 South2Ry gen 6s 56	78¾	78¾	78¾
7 South Ry cn 5s 94	78⅞	78¾	78⅞
4 So Ry 4s St L 51	105	105	105
5 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
10 TCI&RR 5s 51	110	110	110
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Texark&StSm5½s 50	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
10 Tex Corp 3s 65	64½	64½	64½
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64½	64½	64½
7 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
17 Third Ave aj 5s 60	52½	52½	52½
3 Third Ave 4s 60	106	106	106
2 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	106¾	106¾	106¾
29 Un Pac 3½s 80	90	89⅞	90
35 Unit Drug 5s 53	94⅜	94½	94⅜
1 Un Stockyards 4½s 51	102	102	102
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102½	102½	102½
1 Utal P&L 5s 44	109½	109½	109½
1 Va El&Pow 3½s 68	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	104½	104½	104½
3 Va&SW cn 5s 58	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
22 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	73	73	73
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
6 Wabash 5s 80 D	68⅞	68½	68⅞
35 Wabash 5s 76 B	27½	27¼	27½
3 Wabash 4½s 78C	19	19	19
1 Wabash 4s 55	18⅞	18	18⅞
3 Walworth 5s 55	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	48¼	48¼	48¼
5 West Va Pa&Pap 3s 54	104½	104½	104½
31 Westn Md 5½s 77A	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Westn Pac 5s 46 ctfd	91½	91	91
2 Western Un 5s 51	26	26	26
9 Western Un 5s 60	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Western Un 5½s 50	85	84⅞	85
10 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
14 Wis Cen 4s 49	94½	94½	94½
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	52	52	52
1 Young S&T 3¼s 60	49	49	49
	52½	52½	52½
	47	47	47

Foreign Bonds

11 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	68	68	68
1 Australia 5s 55	76½	76½	76½
1 Australia 5s 57	76½	76½	76½
2 Austria 7s 47	8	8	8
14 Brazil 8s 41	23¼	23	23
10 Brazil 4½s 26-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
8 Brazil 4½s 27-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Buen A 4¾s 75	56	56	56
3 Canada 4s 60	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
3 Canada 3¼s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Canada 3s 67	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
5 Canada 2¾s 44	89¼	88½	89¼
1 Chile MtBk 6¾s 61 asd	97	97	97
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14	14	14
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14	14	14
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
5 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Colomb 3s 70	43	43	43
2 Copenhag 4½s 53	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞
1 Costa Rica 7s 51	30	30	30
9 Cuba 5½s 45	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
11 Cuba 5s (1914) 49A	94½	94½	94½
17 Denmark 6s 42	102½	102½	102½
12 Ger Gov 5½s 65	65	65	65
5 GerGov5½s65unst	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3 Japan 5½s 65	17	17	17
3 Japan 5½s 65	55	55	55
7 Mex 10 4s asd 45	56½	56	56½
2 Norway 4½s 56 wd	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
15 Orient Dev 6s 53	48	48	48
2 Orient Dev 6s 53	42	42	42
1 Orient Dev 6½s 58	42	42	42
1 Oslo City 4½s 55	40	40	40
16 Panama 3¼s 94A st	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
1 Panama 5s 63A	62½	62	62½
2 Pernambuco 7s 47	63½	63½	63½
1 Peru 7s 59	10½	10½	10½
20 Peru 1st 6s 60	8¼	8¼	8¼
11 Peru 2d 6s 1961	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Poland 5s 49	12	12	12
2 Prussia 6s 52	9	9	9
1 Queensld 7s 41	9	9	9
10 Queensld 6s 47	9	9	9
7 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 Sao Paulo City 6s 52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
9 Sao Paul City 6½s 57	15	14½	15
20 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
2 Shinyetsu E 6½s 52	27⅞	27½	27½
5 Silesia El 6½s 46	25	25	25
1 Taiwan El P 5½s 71 wd	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
3 Tokyo City 5½s 61	9	9	9
26 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	46	45	46
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53 wd	45½	45½	45½
3 Urug 4¾s 45	44¼	44¼	44¼
6 Urug 4½s 78	52	52	52
2 Urug 4¼s4½s 78	49	49	49
4 Yokohama 6s 61	52½	52½	52½
	47	47	47

Total today, 3,401,000; previous day, 7,451,200; week ago, 6,237,300; year ago, 7,472,550; two years ago, 9,359,850. Jan. 1 to date, 1,483,844,775; year ago, 1,073,897,825; two years ago, 1,392,973,225.

wWith warrants. xDividends declaration. yExtra dividend. zEx-interest. ctCertificates.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of Sept. 6, compared with that of Aug. 23, showed (in thousands of reichsmarks): Gold and foreign exchange 77,180, decrease 496; bills of exchange and checks 17,353,667, increase 1,162,099; securities 16,098, increase 1,498; other assets 1,569,147, decrease 105,399; circulation 16,112,205, increase 899,347; sight deposits 2,192,918, increase 44,258. Reserve ratio 0.47 per cent. Bank rate 3½ per cent.

Vanadium-Alloys Net Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Vanadium-Alloys Steel Co. and subsidiaries reported for the 12 months year ended June 30 net profit of $906,000 or $4.56 a common share. This compared with profit of $855,210 or $4.29 a share in the preceding fiscal year.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	7⅜	9
American Hardware Co	23	25½
American Manufacturing	25	27
American Manufac 5 pf	80	83
American Wringer Co	5¼	6⅛
†Amoskeag Company	....	....
Appleton Company pf	23½	....
Appleton Company 7 pf	73½	....
Applied Arts Corp	25¼	27½
Arlington Mills	105	109
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	3¼	4½
Automobile Banking Corp A	40¾	43¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	24½	26½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	2¼	3¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	15¼	17½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	27¾	29¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	111	....
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	7⅞	8½
Boston Wharf Company	65½	70½
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	102	....
Botany Worsted Mills pf	14	16½
Brinks Inc	29¼	33¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	4⅜	5⅛
Central Railway Signal A	39½	....
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¾	38¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13	15
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26	29
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	104	....
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29¾
Draper Corporation	70	75
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13⅛	15⅛
Eastern Corporation	5½	6½
Eastern Cor

Text of President's Historic Address to Nation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address:

My fellow Americans:

The Navy Department of the United States has reported to me that on the morning of Sept. 4 the United States Destroyer Greer, proceeding in full daylight towards Iceland, had reached a point southeast of Greenland. She was carrying American mail to Iceland. She was flying the American flag. Her identity as an American ship was unmistakable.

She was then and there attacked by a submarine. Germany admits that it was a German submarine. The submarine deliberately fired a torpedo at the Greer, folowed later by another torpedo attack. In spite of what Hitler's Propaganda Bureau has invented, and in spite of what any American obstructionist organization may prefer to believe, I tell you the blunt fact that the German submarine fired first upon this American destroyer without warning, and with deliberate design to sink her.

Our destroyer, at the time, was in waters which the Government of the United States had declared to be waters of self defense—surrounding outposts of American protection in the Atlantic.

In the north, outposts have been established by us in Iceland, Greenland, Labrador and Newfoundland. Through these waters there pass many ships of many flags. They bear food and other supplies to civilians; they bear materiel of war, for which the people of the United States are spending billions of dollars, and which, by Congressional action, they have declared to be essential for the defense of their own land.

On Legitimate Mission

The United States destroyer, when attacked, was proceeding on a legitimate mission.

If the destroyer was visible to the submarine when the torpedo was fired, then the attack was a deliberate attempt by the Nazis to sink a clearly identified American warship. On the other hand, if the submarine was beneath the surface and, with the aid of its listening devices, fired in the direction of the sound of the American destroyer without even taking the trouble to learn its identity—as the official German communiqué would indicate—then the attack was even more outrageous. For it indicates a policy of indiscriminate violence against any vessel sailing the seas—belligerent or nonbelligerent.

This was piracy—legally and morally. It was not the first nor the last act of piracy which the Nazi Government has committed against the American flag in this war. Attack has followed attack.

A few months ago an American Flag merchant ship, the Robin Moor, was sunk by a Nazi submarine in the middle of the South Atlantic, under circumstances violating long-established international law and every principle of humanity. The passengers and the crew were forced into open boats hundreds of miles from land, in direct violation of international agreements signed by the Government of Germany. No apology, no allegation of mistake, no offer of reparations has come from the Nazi Government.

Sub Sought to Attack

In July, 1941, an American battleship in North American waters was followed by a submarine which for a long time sought to maneuver itself into a position of attack. The periscope of the submarine was clearly seen. No British or American submarines were within hundreds of miles of this spot at the time, so the nationality of the submarine is clear.

Five days ago a United States Navy ship on patrol picked up three survivors of an American-owned ship operating under the flag of our sister republic of Panama—the S. S. Sessa. On Aug. 17, she had been first torpedoed without warning, and then shelled, near Greenland, while carrying civilian supplies to Iceland. It is feared that the other members of her crew have been drowned. In view of the established presence of German submarines in this vicinity, there can be no reasonable doubt as to the identity of the attacker.

Five days ago, another United States merchant ship, the Steel Seafarer, was sunk by a German aircraft in the Red Sea, 220 miles south of Suez. She was bound for an Egyptian port.

Four of the vessels sunk or attacked flew the American flag and were clearly identifiable. Two of these ships were warships of the American Navy. In the fifth case, the vessel sunk clearly carried the flag of Panama.

U. S. Staying Calm

In the face of all this, we Americans are keeping our feet on the ground. Our type of Democratic civilization has outgrown the thought of feeling compelled to fight some other nation by reason of any single piratical attack on one of our ships. We are not becoming hysterical or losing our sense of proportion. Therefore, what I am thinking and saying does not relate to any isolated episode.

Instead, we Americans are taking a long-range point of view in regard to certain fundamentals and to a series of events on land and on sea which must be considered as a whole—as a part of a world pattern.

It would be unworthy of a great nation to exaggerate an isolated incident, or to become inflamed by some one act of violence. But it would be inexcusable folly to minimize such incidents in the face of evidence which makes it clear that the incident is not isolated, but part of a general plan.

The important truth is that these acts of international lawlessness are a manifestation of a design which has been made clear to the American people for a long time. It is the Nazi design to abolish the freedom of the seas, and to acquire absolute control and domination of the seas for themselves.

For with control of the seas in their own hands, the way can become clear for their next step—domination of the United States and the Western Hemisphere by force. Under Nazi control of the seas, no merchant ship of the United States or of any other American republic would be free to carry on any peaceful commerce, except by the condescending grace of this foreign and tyrannical Power. The Atlantic Ocean, which has been and which should always be, a free and friendly highway for us would thus become a deadly menace to the commerce of the United States, to the coasts of the United States and to the inland cities of the United States.

The Hitler Government, in defiance of the laws of the sea and of the recognized rights of all other nations, has presumed to declare, on paper, that great areas of the seas—even including a vast expanse lying in the Western Hemisphere—are to be closed, and that no ships may enter them for any purpose, except at peril of being sunk. Actually they are sinking ships at will and without warning in widely separated areas both within and far outside of these far-flung pretended zones.

This Nazi attempt to seize control of the oceans is but a counterpart of the Nazi plots now being carried on throughout the Western Hemisphere—all designed toward the same end. For Hitler's advance guards—not only his avowed agents but also his dupes among us—have sought to make ready for him footholds and bridgeheads in the New Yorld, to be used as soon as he has gained control of the oceans.

His intrigues, his plots, his machinations, his sabotage in this New World are all known to the Government of the United States. Conspiracy has followed conspiracy.

Last year a plot to seize the Government of Uruguay was smashed by the prompt action of that country, which was supported in full by her American neighbors. A like plot was then hatching in Argentina, and that government has carefully and wisely blocked it at every point. More recently, an endeavor was made to subvert the Government of Bolivia. Within the past few weeks the discovery was made of secret air landing fields in Colombia, within easy range of the Panama Canal. I could multiply instances.

Must Control Seas

To be ultimately successful in world mastery, Hitler knows that he must get control of the seas. He must first destroy the bridge of ships which we are building across the Atlantic, over which we shall continue to roll the implements of war to help destroy him and all his works in the end. He must wipe out our patrol on sea and in the air. He must silence the British Navy.

It must be explained again and again to people who like to think of the United States Navy as an invincible protection, that this can be true only if the British Navy survives. That is simple arithmetic.

For if the world outside the Americas falls under Axis domination, the shipbuilding facilities which the Axis Powers would then possess in all of Europe, in the British Isles and in the Far East would be much greater than all the shipbuilding facilities and potentialities of all the Americas—not only greater, but two or three times greater. Even if the United States threw all its resources into such a situation, seeking to double and even redouble the size of our Navy, the Axis Powers, in control of the rest of the world, would have the manpower and the physical resources to outbuild us several times over.

It is time for all Americans of all the Americas to stop being deluded by the romantic notion that the Americas can go on living happily and peacefully in a Nazi-dominated world.

Generation after generation, America has battled for the general policy of the Freedom of the Seas. That policy is a very simple one—but a basic, fundamental one. It means that no nation has the right to make the broad oceans of the world at great distances from the actual theater of war, unsafe for the commerce of others.

Historic U. S. Policy

That has been our policy, proved time and time again, in all our history.

Our policy has applied from time immemorial—and still applies—not merely to the Atlantic but to the Pacific and to all other oceans as well.

Unrestricted submarine warfare in 1941 constitutes a defiance—an act of aggression—against that historic American policy.

It is now clear that Hitler has begun his campaign to control the seas by ruthless force and by wiping out every vestige of international law and humanity.

His intention has been made clear. The American people can have no further illusions about it.

No tender whisperings of appeasers that Hitler is not interested in the Western Hemisphere, no soporific lullabies that a wide ocean protects us from him—can long have any effect on the hard-headed, far-sighted and realistic American people.

Because of these episodes, because of the movements and operations of German warships, and because of the clear, repeated proof that the present government of Germany has no respect for treaties or for international law, that it has no decent attitude toward neutral nations or human life—we Americans are now face to face not with abstract theories but with cruel, relentless facts.

No Mere Episode

This attack on the Greer was no localized military operation in the North Atlantic. This was no mere episode in a struggle between two nations. This was one determined step towards creating a permanent world system based on force, terror and murder.

And I am sure that even now the Nazis are waiting to see whether the United States will by silence give them the green light to go ahead on this path of destruction.

The Nazi danger to our western world has long ceased to be a mere possibility. The danger is here now—not only from a military enemy but from an enemy of all law, all liberty, all morality, all religion.

There has now come a time when you and I must see the cold inexorable necessity of saying to these inhuman, unrestrained seekers of world conquest and permanent world domination by the sword: "You seek to throw our children and our children's children into your form of terrorism and slavery. You have now attacked our own safety. You shall go no further."

Normal practices of diplomacy—note writing—are of no possible use in dealing with international outlaws who sink our ships and kill our citizens.

Two Defense Bulwarks

One peaceful nation after another has met disaster because each refused to look the Nazi danger squarely in the eye until it actually had them by the throat.

The United States will not make that fatal mistake.

No act of violence or intimidation will keep us from maintaining intact two bulwarks of defense: First, our line of supply of materiel to the enemies of Hitler, and second, the freedom of our shipping on the high seas.

No matter what it takes, no matter what it costs, we will keep open the line of legitimate commerce in these defense waters.

We have sought no shooting war with Hitler. We do not seek it now. But neither do we want peace so much that we are willing to pay for it by permitting him to attack our naval and merchant ships while they are on legitimate business.

I assume that the German leaders are not deeply concerned by what we Americans say or publish about them. We cannot bring about the downfall of Naziism by the use of long-range invective.

Rattlesnakes of Atlantic

But when you see a rattlesnake poised to strike, you do not wait until he has struck before you crush him.

These Nazi submarines and raiders are the rattlesnakes of the Atlantic. They are a menace to the free pathways of the high seas. They are a challenge to our sovereignty. They hammer at our most precious rights when they attack ships of the American Flag—symbols of our independence, our freedom, our very life.

It is clear to all Americans that the time has come when the Americas themselves must now be defended. A continuation of attacks in our own waters, or in waters which could be used for further and greater attacks on us, will inevitably weaken American ability to repel Hitlerism.

Do not let us split hairs. Let us not ask ourselves whether the Americas should begin to defend themselves after the fifth attack, or the tenth attack, or the twentieth attack.

The time for active defense is now.

Do not let us split hairs. Let us not say: "We will only defend ourselves if the torpedo succeeds in getting home, or if the crew and the passengers are drowned."

This is the time for prevention of attack.

If submarines or raiders attack in distant waters they can attack equally well within sight of our own shores. Their very presence in any waters which America deems vital to its defense constitutes an attack.

In the waters which we deem necessary for our defense, American naval vessels and American planes will no longer wait until Axis submarines lurking under the water, or Axis raiders on the surface of the sea, strike their deadly blow—first.

Upon our naval and air patrol—now operating in large number over a vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean—falls the duty of maintaining the American policy of freedom of the seas—now. That means, very simply and clearly, that our patrolling vessels and planes will protect all merchant ships—not only American ships, but ships of any flag—engaged in commerce in our defensive waters. They will protect them from submarines; they will protect them from surface raiders.

This situation is not new. The second President of the United States, John Adams, ordered the United States Navy to clean out European privateers and European ships of war which were infesting the Caribbean and South American waters, destroying American commerce.

The third President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, ordered the United States Navy to end the attacks being made upon American ships by the corsairs of the nations of North Africa.

My obligation as President is historic; it is clear; it is inescapable.

It is no act of war on our part when we decide to protect the seas which are vital to American defense. The aggression is not ours. Ours is solely defense.

But let this warning be clear. From now on, if German or Italian vessels of war enter the waters, the protection of which is necessary for American defense, they do so at their own peril.

The orders which I have given as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army and Navy are to carry out that policy—at once.

The sole responsibility rests upon Germany. There will be no shooting unless Germany continues to seek it.

That is my obvious duty in this crisis. That is the clear right of this sovereign Nation. That is the only step possible, if we would keep tight the wall of defense which we are pledged to maintain around this Western Hemisphere.

No Illusions

I have no illusions about the gravity of this step. I have not taken it hurriedly or lightly. It is the result of months and months of constant thought and anxiety and prayer. In the protection of your Nation and mine it cannot be avoided.

The American people have faced other grave crises in their history—with American courage and American resolution. They will do no less today.

They know the actualities of the attacks upon us. They know the necessities of a gold defense against these attacks. They know that the times call for clear heads and fearless hearts.

And with that inner strength that comes to a free people conscious of their duty and of the righteousness of what they do, they will—with divine help and guidance, stand their ground against this latest assault upon their democracy, their sovereignty, and their freedom.

International

Mr. Roosevelt as He Delivered Historic Radio Address

The President at his desk in the Oval Room of the White House tells the world by radio that henceforth Axis warships will enter American defense areas at their peril.

Warning Around the World

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 12

Powerful short-wave radio stations radiocast throughout the world last night President Roosevelt's warning the United States Navy had been ordered to shoot first any Axis warcraft found in areas considered vital to the country's defense.

The National Broadcasting Company began immediately radiocasting the speech in Portuguese and Spanish, following later with German, Italian and French translations. It will be reradiocast again today. The Columbia Broadcasting Company included Polish and Serb-Croatian in addition to the other languages in its radiocasts.

In Boston the World Wide Broadcasting Company station WRUL prepared translations for radiocasting in Norwegian, Dutch, Czech, Slovakian, Arabic, Greek, Turkish and Russian.

A Chinese translation was to be sent out on the air at San Francisco.

Star Spangled Banner Day In N. Y. Tomorrow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has set aside tomorrow, Sept. 13, as "Star-Spangled Banner Day" for the twofold purpose of honoring the 127th anniversary of the writing of the national anthem by Francis Scott Key and in recognition of the effort the American people have made in the national defense program. The Mayor has urged New Yorkers to take part in a community song festival, to be celebrated on the Mall in Central Park at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon with Miss Jucy Monroe, of the Office of Civilian Defense, conducting the singing, the announcement said.

In Many Tongues

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt's address last night was radiocast in English, Chinese and Spanish to the Orient and Latin America by General Electric's new 50,000-watt short-wave station KGEI.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH GOLD, SILVER EFFECT INITIALS Latest fad! Fast seller! Assortment 21 smart cards retails $1 Metallic Initials FREE. 100% profit. Name-imprinted Christmas Cards 50 for $1. Other novel assortments. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC 364 Way, Elmira, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Dealing with leading concern; finest $1 assortment; gift wrappings, etchings; religious boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. Doehla, S-60 Fitchburg, Mass.

SELL Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name. 100 exclusive designs, low as 50 for $1. Complete line fast-selling $1 Christmas Card Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Samples on approval. JANES ART STUDIOS, 160 Anson Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

APPRENTICE TEACHERS for boarding school near Boston; state all details. Box N-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS for private prep school; math, science, social studies; give full details. Box N-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 34 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Facing Cambridge Common
Concord Hall—Lexington Hall
Mather Court—Whitefield Hall
Furnished—Unfurnished
1—8-room modern housekeeping suites with 1-2-3 baths.
Rents $35-$150
Excellent service; restaurant; maid, etc.; garage facilities. Apply office.
19 Garden St. Tro 2263
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BOSTON 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg.; Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St.—2 rooms with large dinette, elevator bldg., near to Public Garden; Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7550 for both.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

GARRISON HALL
Modern suites, 1-2 rms.; kitchen-dinette, colored tile bath (tub, shower); select adult tenants; Moderate rentals; absolutely fireproof bldg. Supt. 8 Garrison St. at Mechanics St., near The Christian Science Mother Church, Boston.

HEATED APT.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; electricity for cooking, lights, refrigeration and hot water included in rent of $45; central and quiet. Call Needham 0165 evenings (Mass.).

New York City
32 WASHINGTON SQUARE 32
A beautiful, sunny, airy seven-room apartment, tastefully decorated, ready immediate occupancy. Suitable practically any furnishings. Other six and seven-room apartments available. Gramercy 7-7953.

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church; $40-$45. EN. 2-1865.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LAfell 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS Repaired Cleaned Built
W. E. SMITH CO. Jamaica Plain, Mass. 18 CHILCOOT PLACE End. 6660

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67 St., N. Y. C.—Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 39 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER—Gowns, Coats and Tailored Suits made to order; alterations, reasonable. Grandjean, AC. 4-5913, N. Y. C.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

DESIRE opportunity for students to earn room and board in refined families. Longwood 5771 (Mass.).

FOR SALE

Club or Student House
BACK BAY, BOSTON
16 single, 12 double rooms, 3 public rooms, 7 baths, dining room seating 150, staff room, kitchen, and service room, 2 electric refrigerators, 2 oil burners, completely furnished, equipped and ready for business.
CHANNING MANAGEMENT
Tel. Com. 6310

FURNITURE

OAKMONT, PA., 226 Delaware Ave.—Useful used pieces including bed davenport and large matching chair, rugs, etc. Call Sept. 17 or 18.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN to drive light delivery truck and do odd jobs. FOERSTER'S FURRIERS, 297 Bridge St., Springfield, Mass. Phone 2-7216.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE—Infant, Christian Scientist preferred; state experience, age, salary expected. Write Box N-3, Suite 1050, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $12.50 UP
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

REAL ESTATE

HOME for SALE Westwood, Mass. Owner Transferred
7 room house. Large living room with fireplace, porch, ¼ acre lot, completely landscaped, fine trees, garage; two unfinished rooms second floor; ample basement recreation space; oil heat; low tax rate.
TEL. DEDHAM 1551 or write Box W-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MODERN SUITES
1 and 2 rooms, kitchen and dinettes; overlooking the Fenway; moderately priced. Office at 1171 Boylston St., Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.—Young man music student wishes rm. and board in Cambridge (Mass.) home of vicinity beginning Sept. 13. Newton Hoffman, 318 Ravine Drive.

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT CENTER, MASS.—Large front room with alcove, running water; breakfast and dinner optional; 25 minutes to Park St. Phone Belmont 3595-J.

BOSTON—REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU to rent modern room in quiet, refined home; unsurpassed Fenway view; central; good transportation facilities; attractive price. Suite 10, 16 Fenway.

CONCORD, MASS., "Homeworth," 5 Sudbury Rd.—Rooms available for permanent guests; breakfasts optional. MRS. E. W. CROUCH. Tel. 3130.

DISCRIMINATING guests; superior surroundings; 11th floor; twin beds; $5.50 each; large single $7.00. Thompson, 255 W. 108 St., N.Y.C.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr

N. Y. C., 109th (362 Riverside) (Apt. 3-A)—Exquisitely appointed studios; spacious overlooking Hudson; immaculate; housekeeping; maid; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 57 West 9th St.—Large, comfortable, sunny single room in private house, for business person $10.00; no cooking; convenient location. ST. 9-7740.

N. Y. C.—Cheerful, quiet, corner room ($10) overlooking Hudson; near all transportation; Columbia church; 2 in family. MOnument 2-3595.

N. Y. C., 176 W. 77 (3-A)—Conveniently located, light, airy corner; water or private shower; business people; evenings-Sunday.

N. Y. C., 255-108th (B way)—Corner, river view; twin beds, running water; Single, private bath; cross ventilation; immaculate; $6.00.

N. Y. C., 353 East 56th St.—Business woman will share apartment, separate rooms. Call Sundays, evenings. House C, Apt. 52.

N. Y. C., 620 West 116th Street (Apt. 73)—Attractive room in private home; $6.00. Cathedral 8-3451.

N. Y. C., 660 Ft. Washington Ave. (Apt. 5-K)—Large, light, clean, closet, bath adjoining, transits; $6.00 weekly.

N. Y. C., 110 W. 112th St. (6-A)—Large outside, cheerful single, double; kitchen; elevator. University 4-0229.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Brooklyn Christian Science church, preferably resident of Borough of Brooklyn. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of four working days each week required. Commission basis.
Write Box L-48, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. P. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST experienced in housekeeping, driving and general office work desires position; free to go anywhere. Box N-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-CHAUFFEUSE
Position by young woman able to do secretarial work and willing to help in the home. Address: E. C. TODD, P. O. Box 1076, Madison, Maine.

YOUNG woman, Protestant, would assist in home as mother's helper; experienced; best of references. E. K., 183 Perry Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SPEAKING VOICE—DICTION—POISE
Bible Reading, Public Speaking, English, Shakespeare, Poetry, Gracious Living (etiquette, conversation, dress, etc.). MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE, B. L. I., Ed. M., Ken. 1957. (Class or private lessons).

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, JErome 7-4752, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

DOUGLAS E. CURRIE
Texaco Marfak
Lubrication
Tires Batteries
Accessories
Tel. Arl. 4043 1211 Mass. Ave.

MASSACHUSETTS

BELMONT

JEWETT HARDWARE CO.
A. F. JEWETT
Supplies for the Home and Garden
Lowe Bros. Paints Phone: Bel. 3762
31 Leonard St.

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

D. W. DUNN Co.
Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

We cordially invite you to visit our
Swiss Knit & Gift Shoppe
just opened on
20f Clarendon Street, Boston
We have a fine assortment of Imported and Domestic Yarn. Instructions Free. Swiss Hankies, Woodcarvings, Jewelry, etc.

BRAINTREE

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses
Potted Plants and Freshly Cut Flowers for All Occasions
37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra 0063

Save Money on your Fuel Bill
Order Today—Don't Delay
Your local fuel dealer (Tel. Bra. 0075—1449)
WOODSUM for COAL and OIL
38 Crescent Avenue South Braintree

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
New Shipment
NELLY DON DRESSES
Just Arrived
128 MAIN ST. BROCKTON, MASS.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

The Harper Method Shop
CLARA D. CHISHOLM
RAPID-WAVE INDIVIDUAL CROQUIGNOLE PERMANENT
"Just for You"
231 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 6220

SYLVESTER & GILE, Inc.
NASH
SALES SERVICE
Ford Parts and Service
Tel. 7734 889 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Carroll's Service Station
JENNEY GASOLINE
United Motors Service
HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL
LONGWOOD 9126

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Flowers Telegraphed
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST.
TEL. ASP. 5004

FLASH BEAUTY SHOP
Permanents
$3.50-$6.50
Eight experienced operators
23A Harvard St.
Asp. 5823

Tel. ASPinwall 0770-1
Jack J. Springer
Springer's
FLOWER SHOP
AT WASHINGTON SQ.
Nite Phone BIG. 5536
1623 BEACON STREET

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2961 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW PERMANENTS
For "Back-to-School" and to Complement Your Fall Costume
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
7 Hudson Street Call Tro. 1603

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

THE POWELL PRINTING COMPANY
34 Brattle Street, Harvard Square
Printing
Quality—Service—Dependability
TELEPHONE TROWBRIDGE 9611

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2508
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

FALL RIVER

Come in and see our Special Values during our 55th Anniversary Sale.
SEPT. 10TH TO 20TH
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

helen's
To Complete Your Fall Costume
GLOVES—BAGS—STOCKINGS
COSTUME JEWELRY
381 MAIN STREET

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

Royal Doulton Figurines
from England
$3.75 up
RICE & CO.
Watches F. W. RICE Silver
350 MAIN ST.

Have you tried the Harper Method Shampoo?
We have different types, all excellent
An Oil Manicure is very satisfactory
Harper Method Shop
520 Main Street—2nd Floor

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your Fall Suit and Overcoat
by
Hart Schaffner & Marx
GERRO'S MEN'S SHOP
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

EXCELLENCE in dry cleaning is the result of careful attention to detail. Try Individual Dry Cleaning—it's evident excellence will delight you. Suits, Plain Dresses, Topcoats, 75c.
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
PHONE 1-6-4
Launderers—Dry Cleaners

Choice Meats
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

NEW YORK CLEANING & DYEING CO.
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

With summer practically in the background why not visit
THE NASH BEAUTY SHOP
and prepare for cool, crisp autumn just ahead
Complete Beauty Service
16 Merrimack St. Tel 4080

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE
(Continued)

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

COATS . . .
for those first cool days
HATS . . . .
cute little hats for Fall and Winter
Toddler Suits . . . 3 piece
The Real Baby Shop
262 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

Casual Coats
in soft, all wool mixture fabrics, topped with lynx-dyed fox.
$79.75
Cherry & Webb's

J. A. LEONE CO.
Fuel Oil
TIMKEN OIL HEATING
578 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Birds Eye Products

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc.
R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas.
"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 2053

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Now Going On
September Sale of
HOUSEWARES
Palmer Street Annex

Visit
CHERRY & WEBB'S
College Shop and High Schoolers' Shop, for smart back-to-school clothes.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

DONOVAN'S LUGGAGE
109 Market Street, Lowell
Dial 2-5021

LYNN

Women's New Fall Low-Cuts
• BELLAIRE
• AIR-TRED
A collection of the smartest Fall styles featured at a budget price.
$5
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY. 2-3737

The Men's Wear Store
A Complete Line of Fall Shirts, Neckwear, Interwoven Hosiery, Etc. Also Lounging Robes and Leather Coats
Lonvals
328 Union Street

Fall Fashions
Visit our Fashion Shops Smartly styled for Fall
T. W. Rogers Co.
UNION ST.

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

FALL
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS—HATS
Charge Accounts Solicited
Hardwick's
EXCHANGE STREET AT MIDDLESEX MALDEN MASSACHUSETTS
Popular Prices
Free Parking

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

Established 1899 Tel. Malden 0097
THE NORFOLK PRESS
D. F. SWEENEY, Founder and Treasurer
Job Printers, Stationers
482 MAIN STREET

MAL. 0163 ESTAB. 1892
JACKSON'S
Cleansers TAILORS Furriers
Remodeling
Repairing
Relining
Garments and Furs
55 Pleasant St. Malden, Mass.

MEDFORD

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
AUTHORIZED Ford DEALERS
— SALES —
Dependable Service on Ford — Mercury — Lincoln-Zephyr. Every mechanic factory trained. Guaranteed used cars.
38 HARVARD AVENUE, WEST MEDFORD
TEL. ARLINGTON 6760

"Home of Quality and Service"
MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Early Fall Hat is Smart
Evelyn Nadeau
491 Main St. Mel. 3466-M

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

Dry Cleansing, Dyeing Pressing, Repairing
All Laundry Services
Samoset Cleansers & Dyers
14B Emerson St. Stoneham 0621

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
Whitman—Apollo—Lovell and Covel Candy—Eaton's Stationery
H. H. Ayer—Yardley—Eliz. Arden Toilet Goods
505 Main Street Tel. Mel. 4170

93 Maple Street
Since 1869
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants. CALL MELROSE 0123
'Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston'

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Purr-fect HOME HEATING
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
Grade A Milk Buttermilk
Heavy Cream Ice Cream
596 Pleasant St New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

New Bedford Steam Dye House
Guaranteed Odorless Cleaning
690 Pleasant Street Dial 68261
New Bedford, Mass.
Main Street, Falmouth, Mass.
Estab. 1886 Arthur H. Bennett, Prop.

BUSH & CO., Inc.
EST. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, *Mgr.*
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St., Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Willey's Inc.
Magnificent tweeds and dress coats for fall. In sizes, styles and fabrics for every figure type.

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
556 PLEASANT ST.

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

Complete New Line
Beauty Aids and Toilet Accessories. New store location—Across the street
HOYT DRUG CO.
Tel. 528 14 Pleasant

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
NOW you can answer the Call of Your Country
JOIN OUR DEFENSE BOND CLUB
Starting at 75c a Week
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

W. L. McCammon
SCHOOL SHOES
283 Washington St. LAS. 1411

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Insure with me and Rest Assured you will be Insured
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 2304

REMOVE SUMMER ROAD FILM FROM YOUR CAR
Any car cleaned and Simonized
$6.50—Limited Time Only
J. B. JURAD
11 Court St. Las. 3335

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Fall Opening
Women's Apparel and Accessories Headquarters for Women's Matrix Shoes, New Fall Showing
England Brothers

Hyatt Gas Service
Pyrofax Gas, Magic Chef Ranges, Servel Electrolux Refrigerators, Ruud Monel Water Heaters, Real Gas for Gasless Homes
A. B. HYATT
Cor. Oswald Gale Aves. Dial 8131

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

Sherwin-Williams Paints
Imperial Wallpapers
Sunfast and Washable
JACK ROSE, Incorp.
78 West St. Dial 5667

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. MINER, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

MARSHALL'S
New Crop. Extra Light
HONEY
Kelsey's Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Shagmoor Coats
for Fall, 1941, present the utmost style and value, complete stocks at Holden's.
Prices start at $29.98
Holden & Stone Co.

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
WASHING MACHINES, RADIOS, CLEANERS, TIRES
RERIGERATORS
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.

LUMBER and MILLWORK
Dettinger Lumber Co., Inc.
Tel. 2-6917 24 Warren Terrace

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

SEARS' 55th ANNIVERSARY SALE
Now in Progress
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
600 Quincy Avenue 37 Temple Street

READING

Sunnyhurst Farm Dairy
H. M. LARKIN
FINE DAIRY PRODUCTS
Deliveries made in Reading and vicinity
64 South St., Reading Tel. Rea. 1315

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

UPTON LUMBER CO.
Rough and Finish Lumber
Fireplace Wood and Kindlings
Phone No. Reading 45-2

For Your Fall Needs
Hardware Housewares
Sherwin-Williams Paints
School Supplies, Toys, Sporting Goods
FRANCIS BROS., Inc.
181 Haven Street, Reading 0139

ROCKY MOUNT ICE CREAM
TORRE'S PAVILLION
Reading and Wakefield Line

SHARON

Home is no place for the family washing.
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole
Telephone Foxboro 54

JOHN COLANERI
TAILOR and CLEANSER
Post Office Square Tel. 2091

The NEW V-8 FORD
PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC.

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 191

"Scotty's"
SHELL
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

SOMERVILLE

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for All Occasions grown on the premises
Telephone Orders given Special Care
328 Broadway Som 0416

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $........ for........ year, or........months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME..........
STREET and NUMBER..........
CITY and STATE..........
MC-3
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ Star Market Co. ★
STAR LOW PRICES
Are your defense against rising food costs. Always the lowest possible prices!
Pocket savings with every purchase
401 Highland Ave., in Davis Square

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

LIFE FIRE
AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT
17 COLLEGE AVE. PHONE SOM. 0781
A. & S. L. K. Realtors WEDGWOOD Insurance
DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE, MASS.
PLATE GLASS COMPENSATION
BURGLARY LIABILITY

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

CROFT . . . *flowers*
393 DWIGHT STREET
as The Christian Science Monitor here and half way across the world
SPRINGFIELD 4-2195

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

TAUNTON

BARBIZON
for College and School Wear
at SEELEY'S
52-54 Taunton Green, Taunton, Mass.

Bread and Pastries are made daily in our new ovens. Large variety from which to select.
COBB'S, *Inc.*
S. S. Pierce Associates
"Right Goods at Right Prices"
Taunton, Mass. Phone 940

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WATERTOWN

★ Star Market Co. ★
Tender, Juicy, Flavorful
RUMP STEAK
Cut from heavy grain-fed steer beef
lb. 55c lb. 65c
25 Mt. Auburn St. Wat. 3000

WELLESLEY HILLS

Mr. Donald's
BEAUTY CLINIC
INDIVIDUAL COIFFURES FOR SMART WOMEN
302 Washington St. Wellesley 0993

WEYMOUTH

Stove Pipe and Paint
at
R. E. COBB HARDWARE CO.
Tel. Wey. 0038

WINCHESTER

HORACE FORD ICE CREAM
Restaurant Air Conditioned
A la Carte Service at Any Time!
Special Sunday Dinner from Noon to 8 p. m.
Prompt Delivery of Ice Cream Orders
7-9 Winchester Terrace Tel. Win. 1907

MASSACHUSETTS

WINCHESTER
(Continued)

WINCHESTER PROV. CO.
Poultry, Beef, Pork, Lamb
Seafoods, Fruit, Vegetables
Groceries
Tel. Win. 0380 553 Main St.

R. LEVINE & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS
Cleansing, Repairing, Pressing
FUR REMODELING
Suits Made-to-Measure
524 MAIN ST. Winchester 0727

WINTHROP

C. HENNESSEY
Upholsterer
Estimates Free—Work Guaranteed
Ocean 1488 511 Shirley Street

WINTHROP STORAGE CO.
JOHN HENRY
Movers and Packers
22 Fremont Street Winthrop, Mass.
Ocean 0151-1491

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

HOVE — Delightful winter situation, away from town. HALF LADY'S HOUSE, unfurnished, as well appointed flat, 4 good rooms, bathroom, on one floor. South aspect; garden; garage. "Rockrose," Tongdean Avenue. Preston 3924.

HOUSES TO LET

Near HENLEY-ON-THAMES—Comfortable furnished 5-roomed house on hill, view; loggia; radiators; garage. For terms, Box W-641, BCM/CSM, London.

N. DEVON COAST (18 miles Bideford, 10 miles Bude)—Furnished house, 6 months or duration; dining room, large lounge overlooking sea; 6 bed, 2 fitted H. and C.; indoor sanitation, bath; ideal boiler; own water, gas, electricity; double garage; 6 gns. week. Box W-1648, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FARNHAM, SURREY—Comfortable accommodation; moderate terms. Garden produce. Near Christian Science Society; close 'buses. Ewing, Monsal, Firfield Road.

WALES: "NANTGARW HOUSE" near Cardiff—Christian Scientists welcomed for restful holidays. Tel. Taff's Well 57.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED, SOLOIST for Christian Science Church, short distance S. W. of London. Apply Clerk, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

TO LET

HOVE, Sussex—First floor. Partly furnished offices to let; central position, every convenience. Also UNFURNISHED or FURNISHED FLATLETS, suit business people. Apply 12 Church Rd., Hove. Tel: 1920.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 351

BIRMINGHAM

Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575, Moseley Road, Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 8000

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Tarrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6780—6781

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

Shop at
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road
TEL. 7000
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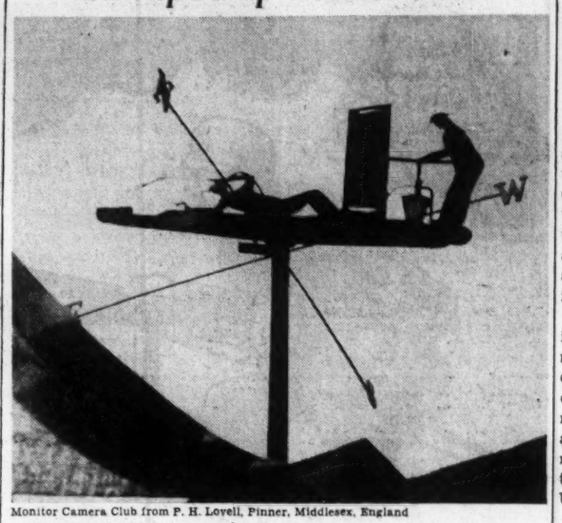
Daily Features Page

Stirrup-Pump Weather Vane



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

Warden E. Frost of Harrow, England, had an idea. He considered that his charges would take more heed of the correct methods to be adopted in fighting Nazi incendiary bombs if these methods could be presented in a novel manner. Consequently he designed and made the weather vane illustrated above. It is erected on the roof of his Warden's Post and shows a stirrup-pump team at work in the approved manner. The hose operator is projecting a stream of water over his shoulder towards the bomb at the left. The pump operator is shown at work on the right.

Biographical Lines

Samuel Johnson

1709-1784

HE WAS ONE of the favorite scholars of Great Britain.
He was perhaps the wittiest talker since Socrates' time.
His parents lived in the little town of Litchfield, Scotland.
As a child Sam already showed a splendid capacity for learning.
Johnson Senior was a bookseller, but a rather poor one.
"My son will make a success of the business," he would say . . .
Sam loved books indeed and he ransacked his father's shelves.
But helping to sell them was altogether another story.
Why spend time making money when there was so much to learn?
At fifteen the boy left home for Stourbridge's grammar school.
At nineteen he managed to enter Pembroke College in Oxford.
The first day he amazed his teachers by extensive quotations.
Soon they agreed they had never seen a freshman like him.
Alas! After two years Samuel reached the end of his resources.
He sought a living in the Midlands, as a local school teacher.
He stayed in the home of a country gentleman as a companion.
He earned a few dollars in Birmingham by literary drudgery.
He started a school of his own but only three pupils came.
In despair he set out for London with young David Garrick.
Could he not become a writer there and his friend an actor?
The joint capital of the youths amounted to a few dollars.

ONCE IN London Johnson began wooing reluctant publishers.
Day after day he tramped the streets from morning till night.
Sometimes he would go forty-eight hours without any food.
"You'd better become a porter," suggested one of the publishers.
"The best thing for you is to return home," affirmed another.
However, in a year's time the situation suddenly lightened.
One morning Johnson was engaged by the "Gentleman Magazine."
Soon afterward he earned $50 selling a poem called "London."
A little later he received $75 for "Vanity of Human Wishes."

AT FORTY he had made his way in journalism with essays.
Writing for the "Rambler" established him as a great moralist.
Meanwhile the fame of his learning spread throughout London.
One day some booksellers combined to employ him on a big task!
Would he prepare a complete dictionary of the English language?
The scholar agreed to accept the work for the sum of $8,000.
Finally, after seven years, Johnson's great Dictionary appeared.
It was hailed with an enthusiasm no similar work had ever won.
Universities hastened to bestow their degrees upon the author.
Johnson had become famous but he was still desperately poor.
All these years he had been obliged to employ six assistants.

ONCE AGAIN the situation brightened up unexpectedly.
The King granted him a pension, a yearly pension of $1,500!
No more sense of pressure, no more want, anxiety, despair.
From now on Dr. Johnson could indulge in his favorite pastime.
He could sit up talking until four or five in the morning.
He had wit, humor; he had an immense knowledge of letters.
He also possessed an infinite stock of curious anecdotes.
Scholars, and bishops, and statesmen crowded around him.
Fox, Burke, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Reynolds, all became his friends.
To entertain Johnson at dinner was the ambition of hostesses.
But one day he began writing the lives of the English poets.
And this series proved a most delightful literary achievement.
Dr. Johnson was a brilliant ornament of the eighteenth century.
Unchallenged he reigned over social and intellectual England.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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Did You Ever Wonder

Why Physicists Are Trying to Smash Atoms?

Already the results of atom-smashing experiments have proved valuable in various fields, such as chemistry, agriculture, and industry. But perhaps the most spectacular reason for wanting to blast atoms is the hope of developing and harnessing an entirely new and incredibly vast source of power.

To this end, physicists are working with a certain isotope of uranium, a rare, heavy, white metallic element. Isotopes are varying forms of an element, differing only in radioactive transformations and atomic weight. The isotope of uranium which is of particular interest to the atom-smasher is known as U-235.

By bombarding atoms of U-235 with slow neutrons in a cyclotron (or atom-smasher) the atoms are made to split in two or explode, and the explosion is accompanied by a release of a terrific amount of energy. Moreover, the process is cumulative. The explosion sets free other neutrons, which in turn smash more atoms in a "chain-reaction," which continues automatically so long as the supply of U-235 atoms holds out.

It is this last point that is important. Physicists have split atoms before, but a great deal more energy was required to do the splitting than was generated or released

IN THE AGE OF U-235" A MERE HANDFUL OF FUEL WOULD SUFFICE TO DRIVE OCEAN LINERS FROM ONE CONTINENT TO ANOTHER.

by the disintegration of the atom. But if the atom-splitting process could be made to continue under its own power, then enormous amounts of energy would be made available for use.

Some staggering estimates of the power obtainable from U-235 atom-splitting (when and if made practical) have been made. About 8 or 9 ounces of U-235 might release sufficient heat to bring 386,000 tons of icewater to a boil. Less than twice that amount would have the explosive power of some 30,000,000 pounds of TNT. A little over two pounds of pure U-235 would drive an ocean liner for months without refueling.

Should a way be found to isolate U-235 in quantities and to harness it efficiently, such a discovery might very possibly usher in what later historians would call the Age of U-235.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: A constant reader of the Congressional Record explains his singular habit. Every few sessions, he says, he comes upon an unfamiliar remark.

Punch ©: The consensus of military opinion is that unless Hitler can achieve victory on the Eastern Front in the next few weeks, any assets he has there will be frozen by the Russian winter.

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies."
—Thomas Jefferson

Securing the Floor

In an organized assembly, before you can make a motion or speak to a motion, you must secure the floor, which means that you must obtain permission to speak.

The chairman is the only person in the room who has the right to speak without permission; it is he who grants this privilege to the members in the order in which they claim it.

The form is this: The member rises and says, "Mister Chairman" (always use his title; **not** his name).

The member remains standing and waits until the chairman recognizes him by calling him by name.

If you are in a large local meeting, immediately after addressing the chair, announce your own name, "Mr. Chairman, Mr. A." The chairman responds with, "Mr. A." Mr. A now occupies the floor and is entitled to speak.

If you are in a meeting outside your own town but within your own State, you should say, "Mr. Chairman, Mr. A of Boston." The chair responds with, "Mr. A of Boston." If you are in a meeting outside your State, you should say, "Mr. Chairman, Mr. A of Massachusetts," and the chair repeats.

In a small society, where all may know each other, it is permissible to omit rising and announcing your name. The amount of formality may depend on circumstances, but you should practice the formal manner until you have mastered it.

Division of a group is not always made geographically; sometimes conferences are called of representatives from various organizations to discuss interests which they hold in common. In such a case, after addressing the chair by such title as the occasion requires, announce the name of the organization that you represent and then wait for recognition.

For every established custom there is always a reason. We should strive to ascertain this reason. If you are tempted to ask, "Why must I give my name when addressing the chair?" you can answer your own question by putting yourself in the place of the assembly.

Everyone wants to know the identity of the person speaking. It adds greatly to the interest of the meeting and also to one's estimate of the thoughts expressed.

Everyone has a **right** to know who is speaking. It is impossible for the chair to recognize all who claim the floor; even if he knows, he may not be able to recall the name at once. Relieve his embarrassment by announcing yourself immediately. Perhaps **you** may be well known, but there are timid and retiring persons present. If you announce yourself, the quiet member will feel less embarrassment in announcing himself.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple, interesting and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Gone Bean Picking"

Milwaukie, Oregon

A shortage of migratory workers caused by the nation's defense program almost interfered with the harvesting of Willamette Valley's famous stringless green bean crop. But the citizens of near-by Salem once again proved themselves awake to the needs of the community. The businessmen of the city, bankers, professional men and store owners closed their establishments or ran them with skeleton staffs for three days while their workers donned outdoor clothes and volunteered as bean pickers. Some stores closed outright and hung signs, "Gone Bean Picking," on their doors. Citizen volunteers were carried to the fields in school busses and made a holiday of the affair, sharing huge outdoor picnics. The growers gladly paid all workers the regular rate of $1.25 per hundred pounds. The outstanding result of the incident was a mutual realization that it was better for a business to operate with a small crew for a few days to help another section of the community, than later to offer goods and services and find no one with money to buy.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Why?!*

By THE HAGERS

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just a Little Relaxation*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Br-r- Next Time I'll Climb in With Him!*

By RODGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Holding the Sea Wall

The United States has at last announced that it will defend itself at sea. It will use its Navy for the purpose for which it was built—to make the ocean a wall of defense instead of a highway for attack. President Roosevelt's order to shoot at sight any Axis pirate invading seas "vital to American defense" simply recognizes the place of the United States in a world at war.

America has not changed its policy or position; it has only accepted the logic of the situation. American defense never began at the sea shore. Otherwise there would have been no Navy. But the Navy has always been considered the first line of defense.

The line for sea defense has been difficult to draw; people have been unable to see the sea as a fort. The interest of Americans in freedom and justice, in an ordered world, extended far beyond the shoreline. But that interest has appeared intangible, hard to define. The situation has been obscured; it required visible attacks on the sea to disclose it. The Nazis, driven by the logic of their own position, have now made it clear.

Mr. Roosevelt declared that his "obligation as President is historic; it is clear; it is inescapable." So too is the obligation of the Nation to defend its ideals and interests. And unless Americans wished to surrender the first and best line of defense the step now taken to hold it was inescapable. The alternative was to stop all effort to supply Britain and risk the complete loss of sea defenses. The immediate alternative would be to withdraw from Iceland and let Nazi sea power be extended in the North Atlantic.

The occupation of Iceland was a key move in American efforts to draw the line of sea defense. It had widespread public approval and no one believes that the isolationists could get a Congressional majority to demand its abandonment. Nor could they obtain sanction for a policy of leaving unprotected the American ships supplying forces in Iceland. And who would ask that American seamen continue to allow submarines to lie in wait? Why wait to have a ship sunk? That surely would mean war; under the present course there will be no shooting unless the Nazis invade vital areas.

Since the President's order makes shooting possible, this newspaper hopes that Mr. Roosevelt will find means of getting explicit Congressional approval. While there is no change in policy, there is an extension of it which can lead to a situation in which Congress would have only the choice between declaring war and supporting an undeclared war.

Sooner or later also there should be a frank facing of the issue over repeal of the Neutrality Act. It may not be wise at this time to send American merchant ships to complete the last span of the bridge to Britain. But even if the Nazis stay out of sight of American warships, all merchantmen will not be protected. Indeed, patrols do not now cover the South Atlantic or the Red Sea. The Steel Seafarer was sunk by a plane that almost clipped her masts; she might have been protected by anti-aircraft guns.

The President's order is the plainest recognition so far that American interests and American defense do not begin at the shore. We believe the American people can see this practical application of national policy clearly and will support it. We believe they are determined to hold the fortress of the seas by whatever supplementary action is necessary.

Accessory Before the Fact

In Los Angeles the wife of an Army officer was being indicted by the county grand jury on a charge of having murdered her husband.

"Your honor," asked a juror, "is there some way we can indict liquor when it is guilty in a case like this?"

The presiding judge made no reply. With the juror, we submit that this is a very pertinent question in a great number of cases.

A Mule Among Men

The "orneriest mule that ever stuck her nose into an Army feed box" is what the Associated Press calls her—little Wild Root, but no relation to Little Buttercup. Wild Root has just been retired with military honors at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The AP's title was well deserved; she threw soldiers off her back as fast as they could get on, her biographers say. But doubtless sweet Wild Root could have thrown them off twice as fast as they got on, and twice as many as got on, if only there weren't a mere mathematical obstacle to such a performance.

The "orneriest mule"—which translates into the "most ordinary mule"—is one of those bits of picturesque speech that means just the opposite from what it says. When a mule is extraordinarily ordinary it is by no means ordinary. Even if it's "ornery" it isn't ordinary, but unusual in a negative sort of way. Wild Root was one of those mules that carried ordinariness to excess and apparently managed nevertheless to make a virtue out of it. Evidently as in art, so in bucking, it isn't what you do or how much but the manner, the finesse, with which you do it. Wild Root liked so well to throw soldiers off her back that she seems to have made them like it too.

She did nothing by halves. Since a mule has to be a cross between a horse and a donkey, Wild Root decided to be very cross. She probably deserved to be retired with honors, though had the Army the foresight, it does seem her willing services could have been turned to training parachute troops.

That person in Europe who has been thinking that the world was his oyster has doubtless found the "R" months not a whit more seasonable.

And there are those, doubtless, who are hoping that a certain aggressor's sword may be broken as easily as his word.

Priorities Begin to Pinch

A contest of wills is always an uncomfortable business. Americans, whether they have nerved themselves to take part in a "shooting war" or not, have generally resolved that their productive capacities must be pushed to the utmost to stop Hitler and to arm their own country.

This is no slight resolve. It involves changes, dislocations, hardships that will reach millions of citizens in their daily lives. Diversion of materials will affect thousands of businesses.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, through a survey of 6,000 manufacturers, finds that nine out of ten of the small non-defense manufacturers say they will soon be forced to reduce operations drastically because of shortages of material or equipment, the supplies or machines being needed in defense production.

This has serious meaning in terms of employment. The Government is trying to make the transition to defense activities as easy and prompt as possible through such moves as President Roosevelt's appointment of Floyd B. Odlum to head the new division of contract distribution in the Office of Production Management.

The undertaking is one which requires willingness, helpfulness, and flexibility on all sides. The War Department already is breaking up its orders and encouraging subcontracting so as to spread defense work to as many as possible of the small shops which are deprived of other work. The OPM and the State employment services are helping facilitate the transfer of displaced workers to posts where they are needed. There must be cooperation from the priorities division, the military procurement services, from organized labor, and the small business man himself.

In many instances open-mindedness is needed in order to see the possibilities of conversion of a plant to defense purposes. Such adaptations are not being asked of little business alone. Big businesses already have accepted heavy cuts or changes in their schedules.

In a few cases care may need to be exercised in granting priorities, that defense industries do not pre-empt more than they can actually use. But in general the situation surely will be taken with good grace. Even the workman who has to look for a new job is better off than the refugee who has to hunt a place to live. Better the sacrifice freely made to preserve a free order than equally harsh or harsher adjustments that would come with trying to live or compete with a slave order. Willingness and a helping hand can make the hardships light.

Our Readers Say—

"Do New England Crows Bark?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent editorial had the somewhat startling headline "Do New England Crows Bark?" Well! Do they? No, sir! unless by a poor imitation of their distinguished cousins, the raven. Ravens are the birds that bark. When we climbed the dark brow of the mighty "Helvellyn" and saw big birds, as black as crows, but larger and more shaggy, and with powerful beaks, the ornithologist declared, "Ravens. Do you hear them barking?"

In 1938, sitting under a cliff in Maine, I heard barking, and looked around for the dog—but behold! Ravens, so near that in case their motives might be too personal, I jumped up and waved my arms.

The farmer with whom I was staying in Maine asked me that evening, "Did you see the ravens?" and said ruefully, "We have had them before. They stayed several days." And his wife added, "The neighbors were sure there was a stray dog around. No one could find him, but they heard barking, and missed some chickens and a lamb."

The farmer and his wife felt honored by the presence of ravens, though apprehensive, too.

It is from ravens we have the word ravenous, and therefore though frequently seen by the Pilgrim Fathers, ravens have been almost exterminated from New England. The ornithologist Edward Howe Forbush wrote, "As the raven still breeds no farther away than the coast of Maine, the probability is that stragglers will be observed in Massachusetts, but it is a disappearing species, disappearing because of the very qualities of astuteness, hardihood and endurance which caused Vikings of old to have a raven on their banners, and caused the ancients of many nations to honor and even revere the raven."

The prolific crow, which has so surely come into its own, is but a poor relation of the raven, celebrated during many generations, in daily life, and still celebrated in history and literature.

It is a feather in the cap of those citizens of Boston that they noticed the visitors, and I hope they may have picked up a raven's feather in a Boston park.

Boston (MISS) KATHERINE BURLINGHAM

Traffic Accidents and Liquor

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

President Roosevelt recently called on every citizen to enlist in a campaign against accidents and prevent "wastage of human and material resources of the Nation." He urged the National Safety Council to lead a "concerted and intensified campaign," since the Nation is confronted with a "rapidly rising accident toll." Mr. Roosevelt said at the present rate fatal accidents this year will exceed 100,000. Traffic accidents alone caused 34,500 fatalities last year, he said, and this year has shown a 17 per cent increase.

In a leaflet issued by the National Safety Council it is stated, "Studies show that a driver's chance of being in an accident is 55 times greater when he is under the influence of alcohol."

There are different estimates of the ratio of accidents caused by the had-been-drinking driver. Judge Harry H. Porter of the National Safety Council puts it as high as 60 per cent.

A comparison of the sale of distilled liquors with traffic fatalities over a period of six years (January 1, 1934, to March 1, 1940), show they rise and fall together.

It is a well known fact that a very high percentage of accidents in the home are caused by beverage alcohol.

While the President calls for a campaign against accidents the Government sanctions and encourages this thing which is probably causing more accidents than any other one cause: Government House Rum manufactured by our Government in the Virgin Islands and advertised and sold in the United States is one illustration.

Salem, N. J. FANNY CARPENTER HALL

WPA Gustatorial Explorations

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under the caption "WPA to Explore the Why of Dishes and Tell About It in 'America Eats,'" The Christian Science Monitor describes a proposed Writers' Project program for the current fiscal year. But isn't this a somewhat ridiculous undertaking at a time when Americans are taking in their belts and millions of our people are sympathetic with the starving populations of Europe? Shouldn't WPA find a better way of spending the taxpayers' money in a time of national emergency than by playing up the subject of food, very little of which today is finding its way into the stomachs of a starving or undernourished world?

EUGENE BERTRAM WILLARD

Everett, Mass.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

'Advancing'

Down the Middle of the Road

Freedom of Film Speech

By Erwin D. Canham

Does the guarantee of freedom of speech, long enshrined in the Bill of Rights of the American Constitution, extend to the motion picture industry? Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), North Dakota, is quoted as saying at the hearing he and a few other isolationist Senators are holding that the guarantee does not extend to the film medium. This is a thought-provoking doctrine.

Of course, everybody admits that the films must be controlled by standards and rules of taste and decency and racial or religious restraint. But the guarantee of free speech is not inhibited because these standards are observed. Rather, it is made more precious and fundamental. Freedom of speech when marked by restraint and judgment becomes ordered self-government.

But in what fields does it apply? Admittedly in the press, books, magazines, the printed word. Less clearly, and with more restrictions, in the radio. And now, Senator Nye seems to say, not at all in the movies. He would even deny it to the news reels. He and his Senatorial colleagues proposed that the movies give equal time to the isolationist case in entertainment and news films, somewhat as the radio is required to give time to isolationist speakers. Wendell L. Willkie, in the quick-witted repartee with which he is combatting the Senators holding the film hearing, immediately asked if they meant that the movie industry had to produce a pro-Nazi film every time it produced an anti-Nazi one. This *reductio ad absurdum* pretty much destroyed the whole case.

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Nevertheless, the question of freedom of speech is very difficult and is fundamental to the problem of retaining all our freedoms. It is now widely violated, and has been violated for a long time. The newspapers violate it, and have always done so. For long years in American history the doctrine did not mean that any one newspaper printed both sides. It meant that a single paper was free to be as partisan and violent as it chose, and until comparatively recent times virtually all American newspapers were intemperate and biased.

In our own time, the idea of an objective newspaper has grown up, and today we have many excellent journals in which both sides of almost any issue can count on a fair hearing. The reader can also take his choice between newspapers or read several. We still have some newspapers which are as violently partisan in both editorial and news treatment as they or their forbears were seventy-five years ago. But on the whole, as was brought out at the Senatorial hearing, the American press presents a rounded picture and the citizen-reader can take his choice.

The real difference between press, radio, and films lies in their differing emotional impact. A powerful propaganda radio speech—a hoax like that of Orson Welles—can stir up the public in a way the press rarely does. Radio news and speeches come to the hearer in watertight compartments. He is rarely able, either emotionally or techpapernically, to balance his radio news as he can that in his newspaper, or by buying different newspapers. The spoken word may beat itself into his consciousness with all sorts of demagogic overtones. This is not the radio's fault, it is its problem.

The films have an equal emotional defect. They seek dramatic values, entertainment vigor, audience-interest. These are all today on the side of the anti-Nazis. The isolationist Senators are perfectly correct in thinking that the films are powerful propaganda for the interventionist side.

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But what to do about it? If the films are to be censored and prohibited the right to do what the magazines and newspapers can do freely, then, indeed, we shall have denied them the privileges of the Bill of Rights. We shall be refusing to let them follow their equivalent of news judgment. That will be a serious step. If you deny freedom of speech to any medium of expression which is decent or law-abiding, you have endangered freedom for all modes of expression.

Yet we face a real problem. The majority of American public opinion is anti-Nazi; audience interest is that way; and so, by the very nature of the medium, Hollywood makes films which naturally and inevitably infuriate the perfectly legitimate spokesmen and committees which are trying to keep America isolationist.

The March of Time is in a separate case. It is plainly arguing a thesis, is presenting propaganda films. But what about the other side? They cannot produce equally effective isolationist films because the facts, the drama, and the emotions do not agree with their case.

The best conclusion, surely, is that we must stick as closely as we can to freedom of speech; that each side in this great debate must use the media which it can effectively employ; and if powerful isolationist films cannot be made, then the isolationists will have to do the best they can and stick to the microphone and the press, which they heretofore have used with great effect.

The Wide Horizon

Oil for Lamps of Freedom

By Kirtley F. Mather

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From the Phi Beta Kappa Address at Franklin and Marshall College

It is increasingly apparent that not only the physical possessions and material resources of democratically-inclined States and commonwealths but also their intellectual ideals and spiritual aims are now endangered by the aggressive tactics of totalitarian and autocratic nations. The lamps of freedom have succumbed to the blackouts in many parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. They are even now flickering in many parts of North and South America. Democracy is being tested on the forge of history . . . as in no preceding epoch. . . .

The threat to freedom in America imposes upon us something far more difficult than merely defending what we have against an assault. The contemporary crisis in human affairs can be met victoriously only by a basic revaluation of aims and ideals, a reconstruction of social relationships, economic methods and political techniques. . . .

The totalitarian dictator wants a few physicists, chemists and technologists among his servants, but he will use every weapon in his arsenal to prevent the spread of scientific habits of mind throughout the rank and file of his obedient serfs. The truly democratic leader, however, will do all he can to stimulate among his fellow-citizens the desire to know all the facts and the ability to think intelligently, in order that self-government may be wise and efficient. It is no accident that the founders of our republic made immediate provision for universal education and arranged to keep the public schools as free as possible from control by politicians. Nor is it an accident that institutions of higher learning have been closed or greatly restricted in Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, as well as in subjugated Czechoslovakia and conquered Poland.

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Far more important than any other issue with which men of learning ought now to be concerning themselves is the fundamental question of ways and means of preserving and strengthening democracy in the midst of the situation in which we find ourselves today. . . . A major transformation in our way of life is now taking place. The halcyon days—happy for some, if not for all—of laissez-faire are gone, never to return. If this is to be an age of reconstruction rather than of destruction there must be a planned society. . . .

There are, obviously, many social and technical difficulties in transferring democratic controls to a planned society. . . . But I have confidence that these difficulties can be resolved if men of good will set their minds to the task. One suggestion only: We must separate long-range policy from temporary issues and we must introduce the principle of leadership where rapid decisions are essential. . . .

The ideal of freedom can be attained by the technique of planning for freedom.

I believe that there are inherent strengths in democracy and weaknesses in dictatorships that spell ultimate success for the one and downfall for the other. . . . Totalitarian Europe may be transformed from within if democratic America demonstrates that self-government is good government.

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In the last analysis our basis for optimism is firmly established upon the principle that this is a moral universe, that there is a creative power operating through social processes toward an organization of the world community in which men may live and work together in freedom and peace. That power operates in and through the lives of men and women even in times of darkness and distress.

The trend toward organization is . . . an important element in our religious life. . . . Human beings who devote their time and energy to the task of perfecting the social organization of themselves and their fellows are at that moment and in that way placing themselves "in tune with the infinite."

It is therefore only natural that those who believe in democracy as the keynote of their political faith should find themselves allied with those who believe in Christianity as the pattern of their religious ideals, as together we seek to replenish the oil in the flickering lamps of freedom. . . . Neither democracy nor Christianity has yet failed; neither has yet been sufficiently tried.

The ideal of freedom in the midst of necessary social restraint must be invigorated within ourselves. Freedom cannot be taken for granted, but it can be attained if we are sufficiently eager for it. But only as it is available for all can it be the possession of any.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Hitlerism Has to Be Kept From Winning"

The lives of all of us are bound to be affected by the character of the world we shall live in after the war. And, in one way or another, the people of this country will have a responsibility in shaping the kind of world that it is.

For that reason we wish to reaffirm the position taken by Country Gentleman in its May issue. At that time we said the present war involves a contest to the death between brutish totalitarianism and the common heritage of hopes, principles and humanities which the American people share. Believing this, we endorsed the national policy of unstinted aid to those opposing the archaggressor. . . .

There is no use thinking about the matter at all if Hitlerism, in its Nazi and Japanese forms, is to win. The kind of world we would live in then is self-evident. It is the fear-haunted kind that already exists over a large part of the earth.

For us at home that kind of world would mean living in a perpetual armed camp. That we should not be safe in doing otherwise is proved by the tragedy which has overtaken one peaceful nation after another. Living under the threat of war, harassed by trade interferences and encumbered by incessant armament costs—these are the dark realities of such a future. In that kind of world we could not know the peace, progress or security to which the American people want to look forward.

It is not enough to say that we could not be successfully invaded. The human spirit requires something other than the soil of a fortified camp in which to grow. . . .

Recent events have proved all too well that we cannot insulate ourselves against forces and happenings abroad. . . .

The acts of international marauders already have cut deep into our way of living, our national and personal welfare, our outlook.

These are some of the reasons why it is timely to begin thinking and talking of the kind of world we want to live in after the war. But before anything can be done about it, Hitlerism has to be kept from winning.—*Country Gentleman.*

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